MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 APRIL 1982

Paris Assassination Aftermath

Jerusalem Assessment, Murder Weapon -- "Authoritative elements" in Jerusalem have reached the assessment that the murderer of the Israeli diplomat belongs to neofascist groups in France, Jerusalem radio reported. The Israeli diplomat was murdered with the same pistol used to assassinate U.S. diplomat James Charles Ray over 2 months ago, according to a senior official source in Paris cited by Jerusalem radio.

Shamir Eulogy -- Following the path of the Nazis, the murderers of the Israeli diplomat in Paris want to assassinate the entire nation of Israel and annihilate its state, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir claimed in a funeral eulogy reported by ITIM. Israel now has a defensive force which it will use to crush the terrorist organizations and their leaders in their bases and centers, Shamir asserted.

PLO Reply to Shamir -- Shamir's threat is part of a campaign to distort the PLO's image and divert attention from fascist repressive actions in the occupied territory, according to an official Palestinian spokesman cited by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. The Zionist enemy's serious threats increase tension and conceal aggressive intentions which might have far-reaching effects, the spokesman warned.

Assassination, Cease-fire Commentary -- All the information we have regarding the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Paris indicates that the PLO had no connection with the incident, the Palestinian news agency's political editor wrote in a commentary broadcast by Voice of Palestine. Differentiating between whether the PLO is responsible for the assassination and whether the incident is a violation of the cease-fire, the editor reiterated that the PLO will not allow anyone to deprive it of its right to fire at the enemy until the liberation of its land. As for the cease-fire agreement, it applies to southern Lebanon only and since it was achieved at the UN secretary general's request, only the United Nations can decide the right of any party under the agreement, he argued, stressing that the United States has no right to make such a decision.

Israel

Sharon Remarks -- The struggle against PLO influence in the territories is part of a long-range plan to create an atmosphere that will lead to productive autonomy negotiations and to peaceful coexistence of Jews and Arabs, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon maintained in remarks carried by IDF and Jerusalem radios. Calling them part of an overall security deployment, Sharon denied that 40 recently established nahal outposts have anything to do with the settlement program. On 2 April, Jerusalem radio reported that one of these outposts was established on land owned by Jordanian King Husayn.

Golan Druze Situation -- The Golan Druze leaders have decided to continue the strike and now demand that the government collect the identity cards it gave them and that all Druze administrative detainees be released, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, the high court of justice ordered the interior minister and the commander of the Northern Command to show cause within 10 days why they should not stop forcing the Golan Druze to accept Israeli identity cards. Twelve appellants contend they are neither inhabitants nor citizens of Israel and, hence, not obligated to carry Israeli identity cards, the radio reported.

Lebanon

An alert has been declared within Palestinian ranks in Beirut and southern Lebanon as a precaution against any Israeli surprise action, the Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Israeli gunboats were sighted reconnoitering the southern coast and Israeli planes continued their reconnaissance flights, the radio added.

PLO-Jordan

Abu Sittah Resignation -- PLO Executive Committee member Hamid Abu Sittah resigned as chairman of the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, KUNA reported citing an informed Palestinian source.

Clashes, Student Arrests -- Clashes between authorities and inhabitants of Palestinian camps in Jordan have continued and over 100 students of Al-Yarmuk University have been arrested, Damascus SANA reported citing news agencies.

Egypt

The higher state security prosecution issued a decision referring 47 of those accused in the Egyptian Communist Party case to the higher state security court, MENA reported. The decision points out that the Communist Party aimed at overthrowing the state's social and economic system by force and other illegal means, MENA added.

Iran

Iran cannot tolerate the presence of any superpower near its borders "except for those who are naturally our neighbors," President 'Ali Khamene'i said in an interview with MESSAGE OF THE REVOLUTION magazine reported by IRNA. Iran does not want its neighbors to be bases of U.S. domination, Khamene'i asserted. By aiding liberation movements Iran does not mean supplying arms or money to groups who act against their governments. The Islamic Republic's support is primarily spiritual and aims to convey its ideology and experiences, Khamene'i explained. He also stated that Iran will dispatch the Golan Battalion, formed with Iraqi war prisoners, to Syria whenever the latter is ready to station the volunteers on the border to fight against the Zionist regime.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Kuwait on 4 April to attend the nonaligned countries' coordination bureau meeting, KUNA reported. Iran welcomes neutral and objective efforts to end the war and does not object to a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Good Offices Committee to explore ways to end the fighting between Iraq and Iran, Velayati stated, according to KUNA.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, who is also in Kuwait to attend the nonaligned coordination bureau meeting, met separately on 5 April with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Nonaligned Movement's Good Offices Committee, and with Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti, member of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, INA reported. At both meetings, the topics included the committees' activities, according to INA.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHEDLI KLIBI URGES EUROPEAN MIDDLE EAST DEMARCHE

PM051527 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Mar 82 p 6

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Mr Chedli Klibi Hopes that Europe Will Adopt a 'Clearer' Position on the West Bank"]

[Text] Tunis -- Just as an extraordinary Arab foreign ministers' meeting is due to start in Tunis on Tuesday 30 March to examine the situation in the occupied Arab territories and more especially on the West Bank, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi launched an appeal to the European Council meeting in Brussels for the Ten to make a rapid and effective intervention in the Near East.

Mr Klibi, who took that step when he had a meeting in Tunis on Monday 29 March with the European ambassadors, expressed the hope that Europe would adopt "a clear, more precise and constructive position" in the conflict. He drew his interlocutors' attention to the "gravity" of the disturbances on the West Bank which, he thinks, might threaten stability in the region. According to him this situation heralds "a new phase in the Palestinian people's struggle." It also constitutes "the start of a general uprising which might last for a long time," because "It is impossible to halt a people's movement which has been set in motion."

The Arab League secretary general also informed the ambassadors of his anxiety regarding the dangers of an Israeli intervention in southern Lebanon between now andthe date of withdrawal from Sinai at the end of next month. Finally he expressed the hope that Europe might take part in reviving the Saudi peace plan. Indeed Mr Klibi thinks that, if it received the Europeans' support, this plan, which had diveded the participants at the abortive Fes "summit" last November, would have every change of overcoming the reservations which had been expressed and would make the United States think about the real value of the Camp David agreements.

Speaking to French Ambassador Pierre Hunt, the Arab League secretary general particularly emphasized the hopes which the Arab countries place in an initiative by Mr Francois Mitterrand. Referring to the president of the republic as a "great resistance fighter" and to his "authority" and his "nobility of heart and mind," Mr Klibi expressed the view that he was capable of supporting the principle of creating "an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian territory," without necessarily abandoning "his friendships and convictions," and that after his visit to Israel, he was also the most suitable person to lead Europe into a "more active" policy.

The Arab foreign ministers' extraordinary meeting which is being held in the Tunisian capital on Tuesday, at the PLO's request, has set itself two objectives: to give the populations of the occupied territories the moral support of the whole Arab world an to organize "firm, lasting and consistent" material support for the struggle against "Israeli aggression."

PLO OFFICIAL RESIGNS FROM JOINT COMMITTEE

LD060938 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0904 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Amman, 6 Apr (KUNA) -- An informed Palestinian source here today told the KUNA correspondent in Amman that Hamid Abu Sittah, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has submitted his resignation to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, from the chairmanship of the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness in the occupied territories.

This committee was set up by the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad to take charge of the means of supporting the citizens in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza sector.

The source did not point out the reasons for the resignation. He said that if it is approved a new chairman for the Palestinian side in the joint committee will be appointed.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT MAKES STATEMENT AT KUWAIT AIRPORT

GF051755 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Apr 82 pp 1, 19

['Azzam Yunis dispatch from Kuwait]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Mr Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Kuwait yesterday. He was accompanied by Executive Committee member Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani and by Mr 'Azzam al-Ahmad, director of the PLO office in Baghdad. He and the accompanying delegation were received at the airport by the social affairs and labor minister and 'Awni Battash, the director of the PLO office in Kuwait, together with heads of the Palestinian popular associations.

In a statement given upon arrival, Mr 'Arafat noted that his current visit to Kuwait is designed to hold talks -- with his highness the amir, his highness the heir apparent and Kuwaiti officials -- dealing with "our Arab situations and the marvellous popular upheaval which our people are undertaking inside the occupied territories." He added that talks will also center on "all the Arab situations, particularly under the current difficult and decisive conditions through which our Arab nation is passing."

Mr 'Arafat stressed that a Palestinian working paper will be sumbitted during the Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers' meeting. He continued that the PLO will be represented in this conference by Chief of the Political Department Mr Faruq Qaddumi, Dr ad-Djanai and PLO Executive Committee member Mr Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh. Mr 'Arafat denied that he is in Kuwait in order to participate in the conference of the Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers' conference.

Answering AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM's question on PLO hopes for this conference, Mr 'Arafat noted that the conference is being held during the popular upheaval in the West Bank indicating that this is an important opportunity for the nonaligned countries to achieve a position which supports solidarity with our Palestinian people. We look forward to the backing of all our friends whether they be countries of the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic group or UN members. Mr 'Arafat stressed the possibility of undertaking a tour of the Arab countries in the next few days.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO GDR'S HONECKER

NC060757 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], received the GDR ambassador in Beirut and handed him a message from brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to Chairman Erich Honecker dealing with developments in the light of the recent Zionist threats against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and with the sufferings which our people are experiencing as a result of the occupation authorities' actions.

BAHRAIN

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 3 APRIL

GF040619 Manama WAFH in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, arrived in Manama from Cyprus tonight for a 3-day visit to Bahrain. The Indian minister will hold talks with Bahraini officials on ways of bolstering bilateral relations in all fields.

Rao was received on arrival by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and India's ambassador to Bahrain.

The Indian minister is scheduled to visit Kuwait following his visit to Bahrain to attend the nonaligned coordination conference to be held in Kuwait 6 April.

Meets With Amir

GF040829 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 4 Apr (WAKH) -- Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, received here this morning P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, which was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Indian Ambassador Prem Singh, bilateral relations and ways of bolstering them were reviewed.

Attends Talks at Ministry

GF041150 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] A meeting between the Bahraini side headed by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak and the Indian side headed by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao was held at the Foreign Ministry at 0930 today. The meeting was attended on the Bahraini side by 'Ali al-Mahrus, director of political administration; Jasim Bu'alay, director of economic administration; and Karim ash-Shukr, adviser at the Foreign Ministry; and on the Indian side by Prem Singh, Indian ambassador to Bahrain, and the delegation accompanying the minister.

WAKH has learned that during the meeting, which lasted for almost 1 and a half hours, the two sides comprehensively reviewed bilateral relations in light of what was agreed upon by the State of Bahrain and the Republic of India during the visit by his highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, to India last April and measures to fulfill what was agreed between the two friendly countries in the economic and technical fields.

The two sides reviewed the current situation in the Gulf region in particular and the international Arab situation in general. They also discussed issues included in the agenda of the exceptional ministerial meeting of the Nonalignment Movement's Coordination Office due to be held in Kuwait next Tuesday to discuss the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's struggle.

WAKH has also learned that the Bahraini and Indian sides emphasized their wish to bolster relations between them in various fields.

Pays Call on Prime Minister

GF051120 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah received at Government House at 1145 today Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and the accompanying delegation who paid a courtesy call on the occasion of their visit to Bahrain. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhamm ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Prem Singh, Indian ambassador to Bahrain; and 'Ali al-Mahrus, director of political administration at the Foreign Ministry.

Departs for Kuwait 5 April

GF051713 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and his accompanying delegation today left Bahrain for Kuwait after concluding their 3-day visit.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Prem Singh, Indian ambassador to Bahrain; senior officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and members of the Indian Embassy.

AMIR RECEIVES KUWAITI FINANCE MINISTER

GF051221 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received at Government House at 1030 today 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, Kuwaiti minister of finance and planning, and the delegation accompanying him, who paid a courtesy call on the occasion of their visit to Bahrain to attend the first conference of GCC planning ministers due to start tomorrow. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the minister of foreign affairs; Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs; and Musa Sulayman, Kuwaiti ambassador to the State of Bahrain.

In a statement to WAKH following the meeting, the Kuwaiti minister said that he was honored by meeting the amir and that he had conveyed to him and to the prime minister greetings from the Kuwaiti amir and heir apparent and prime minister and their wishes for further progress, development, security and stability in Bahrain. He added that he and the amir reviewed the steadily growing fraternal relations linking the two countries.

With regard to the GCC planning ministers meeting, the Kuwaiti minister said that this is the first meeting of the planning ministers of the region's states. It will pave the way for a plan for cooperation among the GCC states in the field of planning in order to remedy problems in these states.

Concluding his statement, the Kuwaiti minister expressed hope that the conference will yield specific positive results that will represent a milestone for Gulf cooperation.

KUWAIT

NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGIN CONFERENCE

LD061006 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Apr (KUNA) -- The foreign ministers of 34 member states of the Nonaligned Countries Coordination Office began their conference here today, with the attendance of observer delegations, to discuss the Palestine question. The conference was opened by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the deputy prime minister, foreign minister and information minister of Kuwait.

KUNA Notes Attempts To End War

LD060854 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 6 Apr (KUNA) -- Mediators from the nonaligned countries have made further attempts to reach a peaceful solution to the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. These attempts took place on the sidelines of the extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Office of the Nonaligned Movement which begins today to discuss means of supporting the Palestinian people.

The four mediators seized the opportunity of the presence of the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers to contact them in a new effort to convince them to go to the negotiating table and put an end to the 19-month war. The new efforts were led by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca [words indistinct] end the fighting between Baghdad and Tehran [words indistinct].

Last night the Cuban foreign minister held separate meetings with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, during which they discussed the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement to put an end to the 19-month Gulf war.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister also met with the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers to discuss the Gulf war and the efforts being made to find a sclution to the problem.

No other details are presently available about the topics of the meetings. It has also not been possible to learn if a breakthrough has been made toward ending the Iranian-Iraqi dispute.

Velayati Leaves Meeting

LD060956 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0932 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Apr (KUNA) -- 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, has withdrawn from the opening meeting of the emergency conference of the Nonaligned Coordination Office which began work here today to discuss support for the Palestinian question.

The Iranian minister left the conference hall when President of the UN General Assembly Dr Ismat Kittani, who is from Iraq, began to deliver his speech.

Iraq and Iran have been at war since September 1980.

CHATTI, 'ARAFAT VIEW PEACE COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS

LD060904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 6 Apr (KUNA) -- It was made public here today that Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization, last night discussed with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, "the forthcoming arrangements" of the Islamic Peace Committee which is working to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Informed sources have stated that Chatti and 'Arafat also discussed the current conditions in the occupied Arab territories during the meeting which was attended by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the Executive Committee. Chatti said that "the actions which the Islamic states could take in defense of the Palestine question in light of the recent challenges to the towns of the occupied West Bank were reviewed."

The sources stated that 'Arafat expressed the PLO's satisfaction with the moves and initiatives adopted by the Islamic Conference Organization in this matter.

OMAN

LIBYA SAID PLANNING TERRORIST OPERATIONS

PM021111 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 27 Mar - 2 Apr 82 p 10

[From "AL-MAJALLAH correspondents" feature]

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources have revealed that Libya has completed the training of 600 men to be sent secretly to Dhofar to carry out terrorist operations against the Sultanate of Oman. The sources say that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is coordinating with the Soviets on this matter and that these 600 people are of various nationalities.

Sultan Qabus raised the issue of foreign threats to the sultanate with British Prime Minister Thatcher and other senior British officials during his visit to Britain last week. The talks resulted in agreement to strengthen the Omani Armed Forces capabilities with arms and experts. Britain will send 30 to 50 officers to Muscat for this purpose.

The talks also dealt with a number of political issues, especially the need for Europe to move toward solving the Palestinian problem.

SULTAN QABUS RETURNS FROM VISIT TO EUROPE 4 APRIL

GF041029 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Protocol Office of his majesty the exalted sultan: In God's keeping and protection, His Majesty Sultan Qabus, the exalted, returned home early this morning following a private visit to Europe during which he made a state visit to the United Kingdom.

QATAR

COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON PALESTINIANS

GF051906 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Statement issued by the Qatari Consultative Council in its 5 April meeting in Doha]

[Text] Having followed -- with appreciation -- the reports of the popular upheaval undertaken by the struggling Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories against the Zionist enemy, its aggressive measures and its suppressive practices, the Consultative Council salutes the upheaval of the Arab citizens in the occupied territories, their heroic steadfastness and their challenges of the Israeli occupation forces. The Council also denounces the tyranny, torture and terrorist acts exercised by the Zionist enemy against the unarmed Arab citizens with the aim of forcing them to leave their homeland in accordance with its expansionist policy of annexing the territories. The council calls on the Arab countries to back and support the Palestinian people and to present every possible aid to Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories. It also urges the international community to stand up against the Israeli practices which are aimed at the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and support the just and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

PAKISTANI LABOR MINISTER MEETS WITH AMIR

GF051900 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received in Doha today Pakistani Minister of Labor and Manpower Ghulam Dastgir Khan, who is currently visiting Qatar. The meeting was attended by 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari, Qatari minister of labor and social affairs, (Diyan Zib Arbab), Pakistan's ambassador to Qatar, and the delegation accompanying the Pakistani minister. QNA has learned that during the meeting good bilateral relations and ways of bolstering them in all fields, particularly in the field of labor, were reviewed.

Meets With Interior Minister

GF051912 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani met in his office today with Pakistani Minister of Labor and Manpower Ghulam Dastgir Khan, who is currently visiting Qatar. The meeting was attended by (Salim Sayfullah), minister of labor, finance and industry of the northern province in Pakistan, and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was also attended by (Jihan Zib Arbab), Pakistani ambassador to Qatar, and 'Aballah Husayn as-Sayyid, director of the Qatari interior minister's office. During the meeting bilateral relations and means of enhancing bilateral cooperation were reviewed.

Meets Public Works Minister

GF051939 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Qatari Minister of Public Works Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al-Attiyyah met in his office today with Pakistani Minister of Labor and Manpower Ghulam Dastgir Khan, who is currently visiting Doha. The meeting was attended by Khalid al-Khatir, head of the engineering department, and a number of Public Works Ministry senior officials. During the meeting bilateral relations and means of enhancing bilateral cooperation in construction, building, and exchange of technical expertise were discussed.

SAUDI ARABIA

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES, MEETS WITH KHALID

LD051818 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Apr (SPA) -- His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Riyadh this evening and was met at the airport by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz; the crown prince and deputy premier, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; and a number of princes and ministers. The Jordanian monarch is accompanied by an official delegation which includes the prime minister, M. Badran; the chief of the royal court, Ahmad al-Lawzi; the chief royal chamberlain, Amir Khammash; and Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Following the arrival of the Jordanian monarch, the Saudi and Jordanian kings held a meeting under the chairmanship of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and King Husayn ibn Talal.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by the crown prince and deputy premier, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the minister of defense and aviation, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz; the foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; and the Saudi ambassador to Jordan, Ash-Shaykh Ibrahim as-Sultan.

It was attended on the Jordanian side by M. Badran, the prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, the chief of the royal court; Amir Khammash, the chief royal chamberlain; and Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, the commander in chief of the armed forces.

Bilateral relations and a number of Arab and international issues of common interest were discussed at this meeting.

OFFICIAL ON ATTEMPTS TO MOVE NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD051910 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Jidda, 5 Apr (SPA) -- A Foreign Ministry official source has replied to a question about the kingdom's attitude regarding the attempts at postponing the convocation of the Nonaligned Summit Conference or holding it somewhere other than Iraq. The Foreign Ministry source stated that the kingdom feels the conference should be held in Baghdad and on the date set for it.

The official source added that these matters were agreed upon at the nonaligned summit level and can only be altered by a decision from the summit itself. Saudi Arabia does not see any reason for postponing the convocation of the aforementioned conference or changing its venue.

RIYADH ON AL-QADHDHAFI 'SABOTAGE' IN TUNISIA

LD032324 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Reports from Tunis say that the Tunisian security authorities are continuing their investigation into the case of the fresh attempt of sabotage engineered by the Libyan colonel against Tunisia, which he visited only a few weeks ago, during which he attempted to settle the differences between the two countries and to reassure the Tunisians that he would work for the consolidation of what he described as [word indistinct]. Political observers say that the purpose of that reassurance was to pave the way for the success of the acts of sabotage which Al-Qadhdhafi insists on perpetrating against his peaceful Arab neighbor.

Reports say that this is the second attempt when the Tunisian authorities have arrested a group of Libyan sabotage elements illegally crossing the borders into Tunisia with quantities of arms and explosives with the aim of striking at vital establishments in Tunisia and of spreading confusion and fear in this Arab country neighboring the stronghold of the Libyan colonel.

Observers say that the new criminal operation represents a fresh element which is added to the elements that characterize his perturbed psyche and that dictate his erratic behavior. These observers point out that these odd contradictions underline the degree of the need of the Libyan Arab people for a serious corrective movement which will restore matters to normal and which will produce Arab leadership which is concerned at the same things that concern its brothers in aim and destiny, when the Arab nation is in dire need for sincere work to serve the common causes of destiny, with which the enemy is freely trifling in the circumstances of division and disunity.

BRIEFS

NEW JAPANESE ENVOY -- Mr Salim Sunbul, Saudi chief of protocol at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, today received a copy of the credentials of Mr Toshiaki Muto, the new Japanese ambassador to Saudi Arabia. [Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Apr 82 GF]

NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR -- His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received the credentials of the new Indonesian ambassador, Achmad Tirtosudrio. [Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Apr 82 GF]

PDRY

ITALIAN OIL COMPANY ANNOUNCES OFFSHORE OIL FIND

EA022110 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Summary] Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli [AGIP] issued a press statement yesterday evening announcing the discovery of oil in the PDRY. The statement says AGIP struck oil in (Sharma) well No 1, with crude oil being produced from a depth of 2,200 meters at the rate of approximately 3,000 barrels a day. The well is in the Gulf of Aden and is situated 600 kilometers from Aden, and is 19 kilometers off shore.

YAR

MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BAGHDAD

JN051600 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 April 82

[Text] Brother Ahmad Muhammad ash-Shijni, minister of state for constituent assembly affairs, today returned to San'a' from Baghdad following a 3-day visit to Iraq. During the visit he delivered an oral message from brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The letter dealt with means of bolstering fraternal relations between the two countries and the current situation in the region.

In a statement to SABA' news agency he said that during his meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn he sensed a complete understanding and genuine interest in bolstering bilateral relations and cooperation. He added that he will convey a letter in reply from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to his brother leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, informing him of the situation in Iraq and assuring him of the firm struggling stand of fraternal Iraq. This stand aims at achieving peace which will guarantee Iraq its legitimate rights and achieve stability in the region.

The minister added that the Iraqi president has asked him to inform the brother president leader that Iraq holds a rifle in one hand and an olive branch in the other because it realizes the importance of peace in the region despite the intransigence of the other side.

Brother Ahmad ash-Shijni said that the Iraqi president also asked him to inform the brother president of the appreciation of the Iraq Government and people for YAR's stand of support under the brother president for the just Iraqi struggle.

GHALI OPENS SEMINAR ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

NC021202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today opened the Egyptian-Yugoslav seminar on nonalignment.

The Egyptian delegation to the seminar, which will last 2 days and will be held on technical, diplomatic and academic levels, includes Ambassadors Samir Ahmad, Muhammad Sulayman, Sami Thabit and Sa'd al-Fararji as well as some professors from the economy and political sciences college.

The Yugoslav delegation includes a group of professors from the International Political Affairs Higher Studies Institute and the Nonalignment Institute in Belgrade and some diplomats headed by (Dr Buzaydar Franjis), the dean of the Political and Higher Economic Studies Institute in Belgrade.

In his opening speech, Dr Ghali reviewed the goals of the Nonaligned Movement, its role in the past period and the probelms it is encountering. He stressed Egypt's deep commitment to the movement since its inception.

The minister of state for foreign affairs said that Egypt will continue to honor the philosophy of nonalignment and abide by its principles. He referred to the attempts made to divert the movement from its right course, saying that these attempts must be watched to prevent the movement's deviation. He said that the movement must always strengthen its presence at the United Nations.

Ghali said that Africa, which has many states participating in the movement, can play a role in strengthening the movement. He stressed that the movement will not be sincere with itself if it does not assume a role in liberating Namibia and supporting the struggle of the people of South Africa.

Dr Ghali said that the Nonaligned Movement must show great interest in world issues, including nuclear disarmament and the establishment of nuclear free zones.

Ghali called for more solidarity among the nonaligned states and for more understanding among its members. He pointed out that by virtue of its responsibility toward the movement in its capacity as one of the movement's three founding states, Egypt called for the holding of this seminar, which marks the beginning of a series of seminars to be held in Cario in the next few months to study the conditions prevailing in the movement, exchange ideas about ways and means of strengthening the movement, and reaffirm the movement's principles and bases as well as its role vis-a-vis the relations and peaceful coexistence between the various states and regimes.

The seminar's agenda includes three topics. They are: The movement's role in the world's economy, the movement's internal structure and the evaluation of its successes and failures, and the assessment of the movement 20 years after its establishment.

Ghali on Nonaligned Meeting

NC041637 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that the Egyptian-Yugoslav seminar concluded its meetings today after discussing a number of subjects for bolstering the policy of nonalignment. He said that the two sides have agreed to convene meetings of nonaligned states at the regional level to promote cooperation among these states. The two sides have also agreed on the importance of consolidating the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau to enable it to carry out its task of serving the Nonaligned Movement.

Dr Ghali concluded his statement by saying that Egypt, on the basis of its responsibility to strengthen cooperation with the nonaligned states, has addressed an invitation for convening an Egyptian-Indian meeting, as part of the meetings it is holding, to study the means to enhance the movement's effectiveness and to preserve its principles.

Seminar Statement

NC042146 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) -- The participants in the Egyptian-Yugoslav Nonaligned Movement seminar have agreed on the necessity of preserving the basic principles, goals, and concepts of the movement.

At the conclusion of their meetings, which were held in Cario, the participants in the seminar also affirmed the need to settle the differences existing among some of the states and regions belonging to the movement.

The statement issued on the works of the committee, which met from 2 to 4 April, affirmed the role of the movement in its capacity as the official voice of the third world, especially regarding the new international system and increasing the coordination and consultation in this regard between the movement on the one hand and the other regional organizations to which most of the member states of the movement belong.

Egyptian and Yugoslav academicians and diplomats who participated in the seminar expressed their satisfaction with the increasing interest the movement has shown toward the problem of economic development in the developing states.

The participants suggested that a specialized body belonging to the Group of 77 hold actual negotiations with the northern states. Meanwhile, the Nonaligned Movement maintains its role as a body for mapping out the economic policy.

The statement indicates that in their meetings the participants discussed the questions of interest to the Nonaligned Movement, the problems related to it, the movement's role regarding the setting up of a new international economic system, and the movement's stand on international problems.

The participants affirmed the need to concentrate on the urgent, long term international goals.

The participants also suggested that the developing southern states try, through their resources, to reach practical goals that can be implemented with the northern states.

The participants requested that the problems among the states of the movement should not be allowed to prevent the movement from playing its historic role and pursuing its original interests related to strengthening international peace and security and implementing economic prosperity.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

NC040713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) -- Egypt's permanent UN representative Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid left Cairo this morning for Kuwait at the head of an Egyptian delegation to attend the meetings of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau, which begin tomorrow, Monday, and last until Thursday.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated before his departure that the main and only subject which will be discussed during these meetings will be the Palestinian issue. He expressed the hope that the meetings will result in a new push toward the solution of the Palestinian problem. He said that Egypt will stress the Palestinians' right to self-determination and that Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank.

The Egyptian delegation to the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau meetings include 'Amr Musa, the alternate head of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations; 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, the director of the Organizations Department; Muhammad Sulayman, the deputy director of the Organizations Department; and Fu'ad Yusuf, Palestinian and Arab affairs experts in the office of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

'Abd al-Majid on Palestinians

NC941616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Apr (MENA) -- Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt's permanent envoy to the United Nations and head of Egypt's delegation to the meetings of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau, has stressed Egypt's concern about the Palestinians' regaining their national rights and Egypt's clear and firm support for the heroic Palestinian people's right to determine their future in their capacity as the people who have the final say, for no party has the right to decide their fate or to impose any solutions on them.

'Abd al-Majid pointed out that Egypt is participating in the meetings of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau -- due to begin in Kuwait tomorrow to discuss the Palestinian question -- with an open heart and mind to emphasize its firm and constant position on this issue. In an exclusive statement to a MENA correspondent in Kuwait, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt's policy is aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and peaceful coexistence among the peoples of the area.

'Abd al-Majid expressed the hope that the meetings of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau will give a practical push toward a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. He also expressed his hope that the nonaligned countries will act to avoid peripheral conflicts.

Egypt's Role Discussed

NC041525 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Bahiy ad-Din Shu'ayb commentary]

[Text] A high-level Egyptian delegation arrived in Kuwait today to participate in the extraordinary session of the Nonaligned States' Coordination Bureau. This report has three dimensions that deserve to be put on record:

The first dimension is that an Egyptian delegation has arrived in an Arab capital after a long and continuing alienation and severed diplomatic relations. This means that feelings have begun to abate after they had been infuriated by the peace process and the Arab brothers have realized that Egypt's isolation from them and their isolation from Egypt have only brought about further estrangement that weakens the Arab movement in general and particularly jeopardizes the Palestinian cause however enthusiastic are the slogans raised from the Gulf to the [Atlantic] Ocean. For this reason, we must concert our efforts so as to establish channels of good communications that are capable of conveying messages.

The second dimension of Egypt's participation in the extraordinary session of the Nonaligned Movement is Egypt's eagerness to have any move undertaken by the nonaligned states succeed. It is no secret that Egypt is currently intensifying its efforts to enable the movement to regain its creative vitality and its ability to defend the issues of the third world states -- numerous and difficult issues that require concerted action and coordinated stands so as to prevent the Third World states from slipping into the pitfalls of political fumblings and economic deterioration and from falling into the snare of foreign spheres of influence.

Without bragging, we can say that Egypt, by virtue of many factors, is capable of contributing positively to rescuing the Nonaligned Movement from the state of political inertia that is restricting its steps.

The third dimension is the fact that the extraordinary session of the Nonaligned States' Coordination Bureau will discuss one main issue -- the Palestinian cause. We do not believe that Egypt can in any way fail to attend a meeting of the Palestinian issue, especially if the venue is an Arab one and the participants in the dialogue are nonaligned states. Therefore we need not explain again the principles on which Egypt is acting to bolster the Palestinian cause. Egypt's stand on this issue is clear and genuine and does not change whimsically nor does it trade in slogans.

Egypt has said and continues to say that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that without a just solution to this issue the Middle East region will not find the real road to stability or peace. Egypt has emphasized and continues to emphasize this fact by its professed positive stands -- that Arab Jerusalem is and continues to be a part of the West Bank and that any measure taken unilaterally to impose a fait accompli is rejected completely because nobody in the area can change facts whimsically. Egypt is exerting and continues to exert its concentrated efforts to put the Palestinian people at the beginning of the proper road to self-determination. Everybody must comprehend the autonomy talks on the basis of this Egyptian viewpoint, because Egypt's aim is to prepare the atmosphere for the Palestinian people, following the Israeli occupation forces' withdrawal from the cities of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, to manage their own affairs and then to determine their own fate by their own free will without interference by anybody.

For all this, Egypt does not speak in the name of the Palestinian people, rather it is utilizing the political changes in the area for the benefit of this [Palestinian] people. We sincerely believe that by participating in the extraordinary session of the Nonaligned States' Coordination Bureau to discuss the Palestinian issue, Egypt's delegation is the only one that has a positive asset -- the fruit of a long struggle, both in war and peace, in defense of a fraternal people who are seeking to regain their right to live.

AL-AHRAM on Kuwait Conference

NC052232 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2139 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Apr (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM affirms that Egypt's attendance at the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau comference, which will begin in Kuwait tomorrow, has proven beyond any doubt the authenticity of Egypt's abidance by nonalignment principles. The paper adds that, in the first instance, these principles require dealing with the major states within the framework of equality, independence and mutual respect as well as adhering to the national will, giving precedence to the people's interests in bilateral and collective relations, and avoiding suspicious alliances geared to ensuring hegemony and exploitation in favor of the major powers.

In its editorial to be published in tomorrow's edition, Tuesday, the paper points out that Egypt's attendance at the conference coincides with the approaching date of the final withdrawal from Sinai, adding that this attendance corroborates the soundness of Egypt's course, which turns negotiation into the only positive alternative to war and the destruction it wreaks. The paper notes that this course is the very policy of nonalignment which calls for the solution of international problems, no matter how difficult or burning they are, through peaceful means.

AL-AHRAM says that the meetings are considered preparatory to the summit conference which is to be convened next September to reveal the bright and true face of the Nonaligned Movement in a manner far removed from the overt polarization attempts or formulas which had blemished previous meetings and which had led to regrettable differences and rifts in the movement which, it is hoped, will recover its oneness and influence. The paper adds the Nonaligned Movement today faces two important issues: The Palestinian issue and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The paper says in conclusion that the presence of founder Egypt, with its negotiating weight, protracted struggle, extensive experience in international dealings and its firmly entrenched responsibility as far as the Palestinian cause is concerned, tends to be a factor of success if good intentions exist.

ABU GHAZALAH RETURNS FROM U.S., UK VISITS

NC060557 Cairo MENA in English 2332 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Apr (MENA) -- Defence and Military Production Minister Lt General Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah returned here tonight from London after visiting the United States.

Abu Ghazalah carries a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to President Husni Mubarak in reply to the latter's message Abu Ghazalah had conveyed.

Abu Ghazalah also had talks in London with British officials on means of consolidating military cooperation between Egypt and Britain.

FORMER ENVOY ANNOUNCES SYRIAN OPPOSITION FRONT

NC040727 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hammud ash-Shufi, former Syrian chief UN delegate, has announced formation of a national alliance, including ideological and political groups, for the purpose of overthrowing the regime of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and establishing a constitutional republic in Syria.

At a press conference which he held in New York yesterday, the Syrian diplomat added that this alliance was formed officially and under clandestine circumstances on 11 March in Damascus in the wake of the disturbances witnessed by the Syrian city of Hamah. He also said that the alliance includes separatist [infisaliyah] Syrian elements, such as the Muslim Brotherhood group and splinter elements of the ruling Syrian Ba'th Party.

It is worth noting that the former Syrian delegate was dismissed from his UN post in December 1979.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Communique No 668

JN051722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Apr (INA) -- During their operations in the last 24 hours, Iraqi forces killed four Iranians, destroyed one armored personnel carrier loaded with troops, one excavator and two stockpiles of hardware and burned fuel tanks. The Iraqi military communique said tonight that military operations took place in the Bostan sector, the Abadan area and the Iranian area opposite Panjwin. Iraqi losses were 12 martyrs in all sectors and 1 vehicle damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 668 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The results of our valiant armed forces' activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. Two were killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
2. One was killed and one armored personnel carrier and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Bostan sector. The troops in the personnel carrier were killed.
3. One was killed, one excavator and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed and fuel tanks were burned in the Abadan area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses were four killed, one armored personnel carrier, one excavator and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed and fuel tanks burned. The troops in the personnel carrier were killed.

4. Our sacrifices:

   A. In personnel: 12 marytrs in all sectors.
   B. In equipment: One vehicle was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 April 1982

MILITARY SOURCE DENIES PLANES DOWNED OVER DEZFUL

JN040917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) -- An Iraqi military source here today denied the Iranian authorities' claim that two Iraqi aircraft were shot down over southwestern Dezful yesterday, Saturday.

The source said that this report is groundless and shows the fumbling of the Persian enemy's news media. The source confirmed that all the Iraqi fighter planes which had carried out their duties in the southern sector of the operations theater yesterday returned safely to base.

The military source added that the Persian enemy is aware of the efficiency of our air force, its complete control of the battle skies and its ability to carry out missions.

IRAQI MINISTER ON IRANIAN STATES, WAR ISSUE

JN021728 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] London, 2 Apr (INA) -- Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Iraqi minister of culture and information, has stressed that Iran is about to be divided into small states.

In statements published here today by the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, the minister added that new states will shortly be proclaimed for the Kurds and Balunchis as well as for the residents of Arabistan and Azarbayjan, in addition to that of the Persians.

He said that Iranian territory is not an Iraqi target and added that Iraq's target is the Iranian military machine with which the Khomeyni regime is threatening to commit aggression against the region, particularly the Arab gulf.

He said that the Iranian claims of achieving victory in the war aim at belittling the Iraqi victory in the war being waged against the enemy inside Iran. He added that Iraq is still occupying the following main five Iranian towns: Qasr-e Shirin, Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], Hoveyzeh, Sumar, Khosrowvi and other areas of Iranian territory along a 1,000 km front.

He stressed that Iraq has no ambitions whatsoever in Iran's territory and it entered the war to defend its sovereignty. In this regard he mentioned President 'Ali Khamene'i's recent statement in which he disclosed Iran's aggressive intentions against Iraq and the Arab Gulf region.

Concluding, the minister emphasized that Iraq will continue to fight inside Iran until the latter responds to logic and calls for peace.

AHVAZ FRONT LEADER HOLDS SEMINAR ON LIBERATION

JN030925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], 3 Apr (INA) -- Hadi as-Sayyid 'Adnan al-Musawi, secretary general of the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz, has informed a popular seminar that was held here yesterday that the front is proceeding with its plans to liberate the Ahvaz area and to save our Arab people from occupation, humiliation and disgrace.

In the seminar, which was attended by a large crowd of the sons of Ahvaz and foreign press corespondents, Al-Musawi said that the Arab individual in Ahvaz is now passing through a historic stage which must end with victory against the Persian enemy.

He reiterated the call to the Arab nation to support the front in all fields to enable it to achieve its targets.

The seminar is taking place in Al-Muhammarah within the framework of the front's press campaign to expose the Persian enemy's practices, and its schemes to Persianize the region and wipe out its Arab identity.

SADDAM HUSAYN TALKS WITH FRENCH JOURNALISTS

JN051906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Apr (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has asserted that Iraq is fully confident it will triumph in its conflict with Iran regardless of the human waves sent into the war by the Iranians. The president said: The Iranian regime was defeated when it viewed life in a distorted manner and destroyed the role of man in creatively dealing with life and turned him into a being subjugated to superstition and its laws. Therefore, this regime will be defeated in the other areas as it is defeated in its expansionist and aggressive ambitions.

He indicated that this defeat is an inevitable result of the struggle between an unaggressive and unexpansionist state, working positively and with high responsibility toward life and humanity in general, and an expansionist, aggressive, racist and backward state. He asked: How else can we interpret Iraq's steadfastness for 1 year and 7 months of fighting despite the fact that Iraq's population is one third of that of Iran and the fact that Iraq's area has a limited depth.

This came in a press conference President Saddam Husayn held for a delegation of French journalists in Baghdad last week.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that the existing conflict between Iraq and Iran is not in essence a conflict between religious and secular trends; it is a conflict between people in Iraq who want to live the developed meanings of life and become leaders in this life and people in Iran who are racist and expansionist and who love to oppress peoples and interfere in their internal affairs outside the Iranian borders.

The president asserted that there are foreign forces which oriented this Iranian expansionist and aggressive outlook primarily against Iraq with the aim of destroying Iraq's progressing experience.

He added: We have supported the Iranian people's choice of the way to express their will and their choice of their regime. This falls within the context of the way we view the individual and his right to choose his life. He added: We do not wish to interfere in Iran's internal affairs or the affairs of any other country in the world.

President Saddam Husayn said that any country which tries to harm Iraq's sovereignty, freedom and choice of its way of life will be met by the means and methods it deserves. He added: That is how we behaved toward the expansionist ambitions and interference in our internal affairs by the Khomeyni regime. He indicated that what is most important in the construction of new Iraq is how man lives and how he behaves.

President Saddam Husayn compared Iraq's present state of scientific, technological, social and cultural progress and the Khomeyni regime's present state in which the material and economic fields in Iran are being destroyed and in which the Iranian character's creative dealing with life is also being destroyed. The president charged Khomeyni with trying to subjugate those believing in his march to superstitions and to turn man's role in life as an effective and leading individual into one yielding to superstitutions. He added: They depart life and we make it; they move away from true religion and we affirm it; they destroy every element which helps build civilization and we strongly erect bridges of civilization; they destroy science and prohibit culture and we promote science and culture; they close universities and schools and take their children out of schools, universities and institutes and we expand schools, build new schools and open new universities.

The president wondered: Are the laws of the heavenly religions a superstition or are they God's laws to bring man from one social state to a more advanced and developed one and from a state where arbitrary relations govern human beings to a state where relations are based on the freedom of an respect for the human character?

He explained that all heavenly religions are an expression of the link that exists between mankind and the divine laws and God's laws. They also are the expression of man's need to go forward and progress and not to go backwards.

He said that everyone agrees that the present state in Iran is one of retreat and the degradation of man, of his leading role for a better life and even of man's relations to God.

President Saddam Husayn added: That's why we cannot term the present state in Iran as a sound religious state. On the contrary, it is distant from life and religion.

President Saddam Husayn said: Had the conflict between Iraq and Iran been between a religious regime and a secular regime, then it would have been more appropriate for the conflict to have taken place between Iran and the PDRY, for example, or with Afghanistan.

Wondering why the conflict is taking place with Iraq, the president stressed that the conflict has taken place with Iraq because the latter is witnessing an experience in construction and values and because Iraq is the strong dam which checks the Iranian designs for expansion in the Gulf region and the entire Arab homeland. That's why Iraq was the target. He said: We believe that Iraq's victory will not be a victory for it alone but for mankind too. It will be a victory for the Iranian people who are aspiring to a life that is based on logical laws. We also believe that Iraq's victory will be that of all mankind which does not seek expansion and aggression and does not believe in a backward view of life.

He added that 2 days ago the Iranians stated that 14-year old Iranian citizens had fought in Dezful and Shush. This shows that the people who are fighting are those who can accept an education based on superstition and not mature people who use logic in dealing with laws and life.

President Saddam Husayn said that having realized the aggressive nature of the Iranian regime, the nonaligned countries are enthusiastic about convening the conference at the set date in Baghdad. The principal countries in the Nonaligned Movement pin hopes that the venue is in accordance with their concept of life and international politics. [sentence as received]

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq sympathizes with the struggle of the Iranian peoples who oppose the ideologies of the ruling regime in Iran. He added that Iraq does not believe in interfering in Iran's domestic affairs and imposing its tutelage on how the political life in Iran should be.

The president stressed that international parties are aware of the Israeli assistance to Iran the details of which have been published by the newspapers.

President Saddam Husayn said that he is confident that the Arab masses support Iraq with their minds, consciences, patriotism and their concept of pan-Arabism because Iraq is on the right course and because Iraq has driven harm away from itself and from them. He stressed that the time element has played an important role in revealing the reality of the Iranian regime, its intentions and racist and expansionist designs to many sides, including those Arab regimes and rulers who were not fully aware of this reality before.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq attaches special importance to its relations with France and hopes that these relations will be permeated by positive aspects. He said that Iraq can contribute to French economic prosperity in the same manner as France can contribute to Iraqi economic prosperity. Therefore, he added, international cooperation between the two countries is essential since it bolsters both countries' independence. It is also essential for the happiness of man. He added that these principles in relations also apply to every friendly state which respects Iraq and man's happiness and freedom in this country as well as Iraq's independence and will on the international level.

He stressed that any defect in the sound bases for the development of relations between Iraq and France will lead to a reconsideration of the policy adopted by either of the two sides. He said: Among the first reasons which led to the development of the Arab-French relations is the view which has developed in France since General De Gaulle's era. This view says that Israel has committed aggression against the Arabs and is behaving out of an expansionist view at the expense of the Arabs. It also says that any aid extended to the aggressor will make this aggressor think that the country aiding it sides with it. This certainly reflects on politics in the various fields.

On President Mitterrand's visit to Israel, the president said: The visit took place despite the fact that Israel is still occupying Arab territories and is still adhering to its occupation of these territories. This may make Israel behave on the basis that the world is no longer viewing its aggressive behavior as something which deserves denunciation and a negative attitude and action.

He wondered about the French declaration during the visit the France is ready to satisfy Israel's needs or positively study its military needs and supply it with nuclear reactors. The president asked: Is is permissible to supply the aggressor with weapons in order to increase his ability to commit aggression? He added that Israel possesses nuclear reactors, which are being used for military purposes, and that it has produced an atmoic bomb.

However, he said, France says it is ready to supply the Arabs with nuclear reactors on the condition that they are used for peaceful purposes. He stressed that supplying Israel with nuclear reactors enhances its ability to use atomic energy for military purposes.

The president said that Iraq expected a strong French reaction on Israel's attack on the peaceful Tammuz reactor because that attack meant a belittlement of France's international impact and influence. He added that if this reactor was a USSR, U.S. or another state's reactor, Israel might have not been able to attack it. The president stressed that what will consolidate the French character s the French people's obstinate determination to build a peaceful nuclear reactor in Iraq as soon as possible.

Regarding what is happening to our Palestinian Arab people on the West Bank, he said: Iraq is always with these people's rights and struggle for freedom and for the restoration of their usurped rights. All peoples are struggling for their land, sovereignty, independence and usurped land. These peoples are trying to get their rights politically within the framework of their human view and their national and human responsibility. However, when these peoples fail to achieve their rights politically they must search for other methods and this is the legal right of every individual, national and people.

HAMMADI DISCUSSES PEACE AT NONALIGNED MEETING

JN051935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Apr (INA) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met separately here today with two senior members of two Good Offices Committees mediating to end the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Dr Hammadi met with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca who is a member of the Nonaligned Movement's Good Offices Committee. They discussed the committee's activities and its coming meeting which will be held in Kuwait on the periphery of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordination Bureau conference, slated to begin here tomorrow. They also discussed Coordination Bureau affairs.

Dr Hammadi also met with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization and member of the Islamic Good Offices Committee. They discussed the committee's activities and its future work. The two sides also discussed the coming Islamic foreign ministers conference, slated to open in Niger in June.

Dr Hammadi arrived in Kuwait earlier today at the head of an Iraqi delegation to participate in the meetings of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordination Bureau conference which will open here tomorrow.

HUSAYN LEAVES FOR TALKS IN SAUDI ARABIA 5 APR

JN051638 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Saudi Arabia this afternoon on a visit during which he will hold talks with His Majesty Saudi King Khalid Ibn al-'Aziz and ranking Saudi officials on the developments in the Arab region and joint issues within the framework of consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries in service of the supreme Arab interest.

His majesty is accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash; and Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zaydi ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

His majesty was seen off at Amman airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; the speaker of the National Consultative Council; the president of the Senate; ministers and ranking military and civilian officials.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan was sworn in as regent during his majesty's absence. The Saudi ambassador in Amman left with his majesty.

AR-RA'Y Comments

JN060846 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Husayn's Visit to Saudi Arabia" AR-RA'Y says: His Majesty King Husayn's visit to fraternal Saudi Arabia represents a new move in the Arab arena to discuss new developments, their dimensions and effects on this arena. The visit also is aimed at discussing relations between the two fraternal countries.

It is not a secret that many developments have taken place recently. These developments emerged as a result of Israel's aggressive measures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and of the Iraqi-Iranian war on the Arab nation's eastern flank. Therefore, it is necessary that these developments be faced with deliberations compatible to their importance. Thus, King Husayn's visit to Saudi Arabia is a move toward these indispensible deliberations.

Needless to say, Jordan's move is a new phase in a chain of continuous phases and emanates from a main base represented by the unity of pan-Arab commitment and action. This principle has been and still is the mainstay of Jordan's positive practices on the Arab arena under all circumstances. Hence, the importance of the Jordanian pan-Arab commitment which always seeks to build a united pan-Arab stand coupled with united action to enable the Arabs to confront the dangers facing them and gives a chance to move on a united pan-Arab path.

AR-RA'Y concludes: King Husayn's talks with the king of fraternal Saudi Arabia and senior Saudi officials are an action of pan-Arab responsibility in which Jordan believes and also a move for the pan-Arab stand to face the challenges endangering it in all arenas. There is no doubt that his majesty's move will push the pan-Arab stand toward new horizons and to assume a more influential role than at any previous time.

KING HUSAYN DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

JN052214 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2014 GMT 5 Apr 82

[King Husayn interview on the NBC "Today" show -- videotaped -- with unidentified interviewer in the United States and Steve Mallory in Amman; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Good morning, Your Majesty, you have never been a fan of the Camp David accord. Nonetheless, as the date for the completion of the first phase to return Sinai nears, now just 3 weeks away, do you not see any good in the completion of that phase?

[Answer] Well, I hope and pray that before too long our friends in the United States can really get to understand what is happening in this area. I believe it's threatened and as far as Israel is concerned, I have very serious doubts whether they have anything to be critical about. They have received continuous support at times that appeared right or wrong. We hope that the United States can look at the broader picture and realize that what is at stake is the future of this area. Eruptious here could result in devastating damage to all of Europe, Japan, the United States, apart from all the damage both to Israel as well as all of us in this particular part of the world.

[Question] King Husayn of Jordan, again thank you very much for joining us this morning. We're gonna go back to Amman in Jordan where King Husayn has kindly consented to continue to be with us and we have been joined by NBC news correspondent Steve Mallory. Good morning to you Steve and as we bring this, I would like to ask of Your Majesty, where do we go from here if as it appears likely, the Camp David accord is deadened on the 25th, that Palestinian autonomy seems more tight framed then ever before, that resolution 242 calling for the return of all lands, seems unrealistic, where do we go from here? How do you see your role in the peace effort?

[Answer] I have always felt that where we should go from here is back to 242, to the American position on 242 -- negotiated between, amongst others, myself and the United States Government at the time -- in terms of its meanings, the principles it contained and for us to blow all the dust from all the material that was put together then and we'd probably find that it is the only foundation which we can build and move toward the establishment of a just comprehensive peace -- probably with the help of all those in the world who wish to contribute toward that end.

[Question] The European initiative seems to have stalled? Are you yourself ready to come up with a plan that you think might offer some sort of settlement that would work or do you want to fall back on the Saudi Arabian peace plan?

[Answer] The basic ingredients are contained in 242, whether it is the Saudi plan or any plan that we might work out within the coming period. Obviously, this will be a subject of discussion between me and other leaders in the area, and we will see if there is any need to put these thoughts together again and try to put the foundations for peace in a proper perspective and present them to the world again. This is a possibility.

[Question] Would you think maybe the United States has failed Jordan and the moderate Arabs in not taking a stronger stand in trying to get this move forward?

[Answer] The question is to our friends in the United States and for them to answer. If, as we all realize, Israel is moving in such a way as to create every day an obstacle in the path of an eventual peace in this area, is poised in a menacing, threatening posture in the entire area, if the Camp David process achieves Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and nothing else, then obviously we have to face up the problem. I hope that the United States will have some thoughts in this direction.

[Question] When you face up the problem, you mean something beyond diplomatic means?

[Answer] No, at least diplomatic means and probably other possibilities as well. I really don't know.

[Question] The Israelis have annexed the Golan. They are threatening to annex the West Bank. What can you do to prevent all this?

[Answer] There is not much that I can do to prevent it but certainly we'll never accept it and if this turns into reality, no matter how long it take, eventually, we will all see the return of our rights. Not to us here in Jordan, but the rights of Palestinians on Palestinian soil, the rights for self-determination, for self-determination under conditions of freedom.

[Question] King Husayn of Jordan, again thank you very much for joining us this morning.

[Answer] I am very happy to see the return of this territory to Egypt. I hope that this will be [passage indistinct].

[Question] Beyond that, the second phase does call for Palestinian autonomy. The Israelis say that the removal of what they consider pro-PLO Arab mayors on the West Bank increases the chances for Palestinains autonomy. I know I don't expect you to agree, but do you think that their dismissal indicates that annexation is to follow?

[Answer] I believe that anything is possible and the Israelis have acted in such a manner to infringe on all the rights of the Palestinian people, human rights of the individual, right up to the rights of all under occupation. And I believe that it is not Israel's right to determine or ascertain what the future of the Palestinians should be. The basic issue is one where Israel must withdraw from these terrorities and the people must excercise their legitimate right to self-determination under conditions of freedom. Unfortunately, this is apparently not possible now.

[Question] The PLO officials say that despite increased Israeli violence, stepped up activity and military activity on the West Bank, that they will continue to honor the truce. Two questions: Do you think they have, number one, and if they have, how long can they continue to do so?

[Answer] I don't think what truce one may be talking about. They have repeatedly launched attacks on Lebanon. They have before that attacked Baghdad. They have certainly acted in a very savage way in the occupied territories, as has been witnessed by the world, and against young people, against old people under occupation.

[Question] I am talking,Your Majesty, of PLO officials. Do you expect them to respond in time?

[Answer] I really am not able to answer that. I believe that the PLO has adopted a position that probably the United States is more aware of than I in terms of contacts with Ambassador Philip Habib on his missions to this area.

[Question] Let's talk of another troubled spot, if we might. This past week Iranian military success in the struggle with Iraq -- you had committed some voluntary troops to that struggle. How far are you willing to go to back Saddam Husayn?

[Answer] It is not a question of backing the president of Iraq. It is a question of backing Iraq, backing Arabism in the face of all the threats to our very existence, to our freedom, to our identify as a people that we fell are all in jeopardy. Not only in terms of Iran. Iran wants, and has always had ambitions not only in Iraq but in the entire area and it has sought to introduce a very dangerous element into the area -- a split between the Sunnis and Shiites. As this occurs, not only Iraq is threatened but the entire Gulf as well as Saudi Arabia, and the entire area in fact. And Iraq has a legitimate just cause. It responded to the Iranian provocations and they want a solution to the problem and we support them in that to the fullest possible extent. We support them as well physically to the best of our ability in facing up to this threat and menace.

[Question] I believe that the overwhelming majority do share my feelings on this particular issue. Some may not be as outspoken as I and there are some, unfortunately, who have embarked on a unique course of supporting a non-Arab state against an Arab state. This is contrary to the Charter of the Arab League and joint defense agreements, apart from all the habits and traditions of this area, especially when Iraq has a just cause. This is saddening.

[Question] Your Majesty, let's talk a bit of the U.S.role in the Mideast. The Israelis view the Mideast policy of Reagan's administrative as confusing and contradictory. How do you view it?

JORDAN TIMES ON U.S. POLICY, ARAB DILEMMA

JN060938 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Dilemma Worsens"]

[Text] Islamic Conference President Habib Chatti is right when he says that American policies in the Middle East are slowly transforming the Arab-Israeli conflict into an Arab-American confrontation as well. The explosive nature of such a confrontation is self-evident. The many Arab states, such as Jordan, for example, that have traditionally maintained a good working relationship with the United States have always done so on the basis of shared values and goals. Many Arab states have acted on the assumption that an enlightened and rational American political leadership would actively work for a balanced and fair resolution to the Arab-Israeli dispute, whose essential core is the Palestinian-Zionist conflict.

Yet, time has shown that no such thing can be expected from the American leadership and, thus, many Arab states that have had a history of close and genuinely friendly ties with the United States have started to wonder how long such a situation can prevail. To be a friend of America, for an Arab, is to be in bed with the enemy, if not the Devil himself, in the eyes of a growing majority in the Arab world. Such sentiments on a very broad base among the Arab masses will inevitably put pressure on Arab leaders to distance themselves from the United States. Yet many Arab states rely on the Americans for military, food, technical or economic aid, as well as commercial relations, and vital equipment such as, spare parts for commercial aircraft, advanced computers and communications equipment. The dilemma is obvious; but so is the fact that Arabs will value their honor and self-respect above all else should the situation become significantly more complicated vis-a-vis ties with the United States. An Arab-American dialogue is valuable for both sides, but it is violently threatened by American excesses in favour of Israeli intemperance.

SARKIS, SHAM'UN MEET ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC052241 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Contacts were intensified yesterday [5 April] to follow developments in the area and the extent of their impact on the south in particular and on Lebanon in general, especially in view of the new wave of Israeli threats.

President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis yesterday met with [former] President Camille Sham'un. President Sham'un then announced that the discussion had touched on Middle East issues, particularly those connected with last Saturday's assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Paris. Sham'un expressed his belief that these developments will not affect the general situation in Lebanon and that things will not reach the extent of a state of war.

MONDAY MORNING INTERVEIWS SHAFIQ AL-WAZZAN

NC021207 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 29 Mar-4 Apr 82 pp 16-21

[By Claude Khouri]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has called on Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the rightest "Lebanese Forces" militia, to hand back to the state the powers that belong to the state in east Beirut and other areas under his control.

If Al-Jumayyil took this initiative, the prime minister said, all other militias in Lebanon would be under pressure to follow suit, and "most of the credit" would go to him.

Al-Wazzan, in a private interview with MONDAY MORNING last week, was commenting on Bashir al-Jumayyil's recent call on the Moslems of Lebanon to join him in a "decision" to save Lebanon lest he be forced to act on his own.

Al-Jumayyil, the prime minister said, had subsequently explained that what he was trying to do was to launch a dialogue toward national entente.

"In this regard," he said, "I would say that dialogue is needed and would be appreciated. But what is more needed and would be more appreciated is concrete action on the ground in the direction of bolstering the authorities' power, productivity and sovereignty."

Al-Wazzan said that in their search for abortive "selfmade solutions" for the Lebanese problem, Lebanon's various parties had strengthened themselves by "usurping" the power of the legitimate authorities, Lebanon's only hope of salvation.

"Any decision aimed at the salvation of this country must give back to legitimacy what has been stolen from it," he said.

All the Lebanese had already theoretically accepted the 14 national accord principles announced by the authorities in 1980, he added. "And what we are lacking today are the practical steps. Most of the credit for those practical steps will, perhaps, go to those who take the first step. And if the decision of Shaykh Bashir delivers to legitimacy its authority, positions and capabilities, all other groups will be called upon to follow his example."

Terrorist attacks on foreign embassies and diplomats in Lebanon "have nothing to do with the Lebanese situation per se, except that they are being undertaken in our disaster-ridden arena," Al-Wazzan said. "Unfortunately, our arena has become the arena in which all accounts are settled."

He added that instead of helping Lebanon out of its crisis, "more than one quarter" were "taking advantage of this disintegration and fragmentation to behave in a way which is either nonchalant or devoid of any feeling of human responsibility or characterized by violence and bloodshed."

The prime minister confirmed the Lebanese authorities had a "general view" of who was behind the terrorist bombs in Lebanon, but he said they did not have enough proof to pinpoint the parties responsible or make public charges. He dismissed as "untrue and unacceptable" the accusation that all parties in Lebanon had at one time or another planted bombs in the country, declaring: "I cannot but see Israeli clawprints in most of the explosions and terrorist incidents that occur in the Lebanese arena, whether the Israeli role in these is direct or indirect."

He said the new squad being formed to protect embassies and diplomats would be "mobile and as free as possible from the usual routine administrative organizational limitations," the purpose being "to abort the conspiracy aimed at emptying this disaster-ridden country of all effective diplomatic presence on its territory."

Asked why an "anti-terrorism bill" had been shelved in parliament for several years, Al-Wazzan said what Lebanon needed now was not more legislation but more power for the legal authorities. "Nothing but iron can break iron, and nothing can stop terrorism but a hand capable of twisting the arm which is sowing death, displacement and destruction," he said. Only national accord and agreement on the Lebanese Army would provide that power, he added.

On the proposed Arab strategy for south Lebanon, Al-Wazzan said that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had gone beyond the resolutions of the November 1981 Arab summit conference in Fes, Morocco, by proposing a comprehensive Arab strategy to deal with the Israeli danger on all Arab fronts.

The Palestinian proposals were made last week in a meeting of a special Arab committee formed to prepare a unified Arab strategy on south Lebanon.

Lebanon was all for a comprehensive Arab strategy, Al-Wazzan said, "But today, we are addressing a specific matter which has been decided on by the highest Arab authority and which represents a first quick, urgent step in the direction of a comprehensive Arab strategy for all fronts."

After the Fes resolution calling for a south Lebanese Arab strategy, he added, south Lebanon "has become a trust in the hands of all the Arabs, including our Palestinian brothers. The total or partial loss of the south in the absence of an Arab south Lebanese strategy would entail historic responsibilities which we hope everyone will be able to bear."

Lebanon, the prime minister said, expected "the worst" from Israel, including a major attack. Although its military power was limited, the Lebanese state "would spare no effort in any field and with any quarter to confront the attack should it occur and deter it by all available means," he said.

Confirming that he had criticized the U.S. in a recent speech, Al-Wazzan said that the criticism was an expression of a position adopted by the state in general and by me personally."

Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, trying to soften the blow, had told reporters that the prime minister's statements were more "oratorial" than an expression of Lebanese foreign policy.

Al-Wazzan said the criticism should be seen as a call to the U.S. "to correct the imbalance in its treatment of the people of this region, to champion the weak peoples who are victims of aggression, and to prevent Israel from pressing ahead with the slaughter of this small, peaceful country's people."

He added that since the lives, property and national survival of the Lebanese were threatened, "let no one expect all the statements that issue from us to be embellished statements which do not present the facts clearly and do not point to the sources of pain, damage and danger."

[Question] As prime minister and as the representative of the Lebanese Sunnites in the government, what is your reaction to Bashir al-Jumayyil's recent call on the Moslems to join him in a "decision" to save Lebanon, and his declaration that if the Moslems do not do so, he will have to act on his own?

[Answer] All the conflicting Lebanese forces in our arena have so far failed to put Lebanon on the road to salvation. Everyone has tried all means to that end, including the means of violence and military confrontation, and they have succeeded only in making matters more complicated and pushing the solutions farther into the future.

And in their search for self-made solutions which have proved their failure, these forces have gained much of their power by usurping the power of the state. To give themselves greater stature, they have robbed the state and its legitimate forces of most of their stature, potentials and capabilities. As a result of their actions, the capabilities of the state have been paralyzed and the state's ability to produce has been curtailed.

It has become clear that Lebanon's only road to salvation is the natural road of legitimacy. Any decision aimed at the salvation of this country must give back to legitimacy what has been stolen from it, because healthy legitimate authorities can, with their moral and material capabilities, put the country on the road to salvation.

Such a decision, be it voluntary and unilateral or the result of a collective agreement, cannot but have a great effect in the direction of starting the salvation process. This would be enhanced, and its capacity to produce swift results would be developed, if the Lebanese took the initiative of achieving national accord at the earliest possible time, to avert further damage, losses, crises and tragedies.

As for Shaykh Bashir, it appears that he has explained what he meant by the decision that he referred to and his conception of what he said he might do on his own. He has explained that this is a resumption of a political initiative towards national dialogue and hence towards national accord.

In this regard, I would say that dialogue is needed and would be appreciated. But what is more needed and would be more appreciated is some concrete action on the ground in the direction of bolstering the authorities' power, productivity and sovereignty. This is especially true in view of the fact that the 14 maxims of national accord have produced a rich theoretical crop which has been approved and supported by everyone, including the authorities, and what we are lacking today are the practical steps.

Most of the credit for those practical steps will, perhaps, go to those who take the first step. And if the decision of Shaykh Bashir delivers to legitimacy its authority, positions and capabilities, all the other groups will called upon to follow his example.

[Question] In a recent speech, you attacked the U.S. and blamed it for the continuation of the Lebanese crisis. Is this your personal view, as Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has said, or does it reflect the view of the Lebanese state?

[Answer] My criticism of the the United States vis-a-vis the Lebanese crisis is a call to it to correct the imbalance in its treatment of the peoples of this region, to champion the weak peoples who are victims of aggression, and to prevent Israel from pressing ahead with the slaughter of this small, peaceful country's people -- at least by preventing it from using American weapons in its massacres and destruction in Lebanon.

This call is an expression of a position adopted by the state in general and by me personally, and it has been communicated to American officials through more than one channel. This does not prevent us, however, from welcoming any positive step the United States takes on the chronic Lebanese crisis.

Since we are talking from the bottom of the flaming pit which is almost destroying our souls, our property and our nation, let no one expect all the statements that issue from us to be embellished statements which do not present the facts clearly and do not point to the sources of pain, damage and danger.

[Question] What is your comment on the Palestinian working paper for an Arab strategy on south Lebanon? Do you think there is any chance that the obvious differences between the Lebanese state and the PLO on this subject can be settled? Or can we assume that the differences will make a unified Arab strategy on the south impossible?

[Answer] Where the unified Arab strategy is concerned, what we are dealing with now is the resolution adopted at the Fes summit calling for the preparation of a unified Arab strategy on south Lebanon. That is the resolution and that is what is now proposed. The Palestinian working paper apparently goes beyond this resolution into something more general and comprehensive.

We are not opposed to the preparation of an Arab strategy to face the Zionist danger in its totality on all Arab confrontation territory. In fact, we are among the first to demand such a strategy. But today, we are addressing a specific matter which has been decided on by the highest Arab authority and which represents a first quick, urgent step in the direction of a comprehensive Arab strategy for all fronts.

After the Fes resolutions, and after the beginning of practical steps on south Lebanon based on those resolutions, the suffering and long suffering south has become a trust in the hands of all the Arabs, including our Palestinian brothers. The total or partial loss of the south in the absence of an Arab south Lebanese strategy would entail historic responsibilities which we hope everyone will be able to bear.

[Question] What is your comment on reports that Israeli settlements are being built near 'Alma ash-Sha'b and Kafr Shuba in the southern border strip? What will the government's reaction be if the reports are confirmed?

[Answer] We consider that Lebanon is now afflicted with a situation in which parts of its south are under direct and indirect Zionist occupation. If it is confirmed that Israeli settlements are being built on Lebanese territory, this will be considered a consolidation of the reality of occupation and the policy of aggression and subjection practised by Israel.

Whether Israeli presence in some parts of the south is limited to occupation or goes beyond it to the building of settlements, it is rejected and condemned, and it strengthens our determination to fight it with all the capabilities and potentials at our disposal, which, however, are insufficient. Hence our call for the quick finalization of a unified Arab strategy on south Lebanon -- first to prevent Israel from expanding further, and second to eliminate the traces of occupation in all its forms and manifestations.

[Question] Do you still expect an Israeli attack on south Lebanon, and if so, how does the Lebanese state intend to deal with such an attack?

[Answer] We expect anything from Israel, and especially the worst. It is now in a position where it no longer conceals its aggressive, expansionist goals and objectives, It has old and well-known ambitions in south Lebanon, and the unfortunate Arab conditions which prevail now are a temptation feeding its instincts and schemes.

As for how the Lebanese state would deal with such an attack should it occur, I refer you to my answer to your previous question. Lebanon's military-confrontation capability is known, but we would spare no effort in any field and with any quarter to confront the attack should it occur and deter it by all available means.

WEINBERGER VISIT POSTPONED; U.S. CONTACTS VIEWED

TA051740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The visit by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger planned for next month was postponed at the recommendation of the U.S. State Department. In the afternoon U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis conferred with Foreign Ministry Deputy Director General Hanan Bar-On for a discussion of present Israeli-U.S. relations. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the contacts between Washington and Jerusalem.

[Begin recording] Washington is restrained about events in Judaea and Samaria and the possibility that Israel will no longer put up with continued activity by terrorist organizations in Israel or abroad. The United States is holding its breath until after the completion of the Sinai withdrawal, I was told by a knowledgeable political observer.

The Israeli ambassador to the United States, Prof Moshe Arens is now holding consultations in Jerusalem. The intention is to try to assess the moves of U.S. policy toward the Middle East after the completion of the Sinai withdrawal. The assessment is that the United States will take energetic action to renew the autonomy talks in Washington in May already. If a headlock develops in the negotiations, the assessment is that new ideas -- not necessarily compatible with the Camp David Accords -- will be raised.

In the meantime, a significant political contact, on the highest possible level, was held last week in the talk between Israel's Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The talk lasted 22 minutes. The following can be learned from the little that the U.S. President said during the meeting.

After Rabbi Goren raised Israel's arguments including the estimate that if Israel were not in the region the United States would have had to send its soldiers out here, the President said he knows all the facts presented to him by Rabbi Goren. The chief rabbi also said that Israel would be prepared to grant Israeli citizenship to the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. On this President Reagan commented that these inhabitants can prove a source of disquiet for Israel. Finally, at the last minute of the meeting, the U.S. President wanted to convey to the prime minister again the categorical U.S. commitment to maintaining Israel's security and guaranteeing its qualitative edge over the Arab countries.

And there was also a classified matter as described by Rabbi Goren. Upon leaving the meeting U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig promised that the memorandum of understanding for strategic cooperation is not suspended and that good news will be coming on this issue in the next few months. There are good promises then.

The burning issue in Israeli-U.S. relations is coordination of moves on the Lebanese issue. In his last meeting with U.S. envoy Philip Habib the prime minister suggested that a bilateral coordination committee be set up on this issue. The prime minister suggested this also to the French president during his visit to Israel. Mr Habib rejected the proposal outright saying there is no point in formal coordination and contacts. It seems that such coordination will tie the parties' hands. [end recording]

RADIO REPORTS U.S. VETO OF UN RESOLUTION

TA030533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Last night the United States vetoed a UN Security Council resolution condemning Israel for the measures it has adopted in Judaea and Samaria and calling on it to reinstitute the three deposed mayors. While 13 UN members supported the resolution, Zaire abstained.

The U.S. delegate at the debate said the draft resolution did not contribute to peace. He said his country would have preferred a formulation that did not condemn any party and which expressed regret over the loss of lives. He also made it clear that it is Israel's right as an occupier to remove officials and that by international law it did not even have to hold the elections for the municipalities.

The French envoy, in contrast, condemned Israel, stating that by oppressive acts it cannot promote peace.

The Jordanian ambassador who had submitted the draft resolution expressed regret over the U.S. stance, expressing the hope that in the future it would add its weight to what he defined as enlightened world public opinion. He repeated his attack on Israel for moves in the territories stating it would not care if plagues were to erupt in the territories due to a paralysis of municipal services.

SHAMIR COMMENTS AT BURIAL FOR SLAIN DIPLOMAT

TA051430 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1405 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 5 Apr -- The Israeli diplomat [Ya'aqov Bar-Simantov] murdered on Saturday near his house in Paris was buried today in the Holon cemetary.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, his deputy, Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, French Ambassador to Israel Marc Bonnefous, Foreign Ministry workers, friends, Yahud residents and a large crowd from all population sectors and communities in Israel attended the funeral.

In his eulogy on behalf of the government the foreign minister said that 2 days ago, on a fine day in Paris, Ya'aqov, his wife, one of his sons and his daughter returned home and suddenly, bullets of inhumanity put an end to the life of a good and dear man, bursting into the quiet of their lives. "This is the image and this is the face of the Palestinians who are preoccupied with assassination tasks in various places in the world at the instruction of the center in Lebanon, the foreign minister said, adding that the bullets were not aimed only at the heart of Ya'aqov but also at the heart of the people and State of Israel, "at each one of us." The foreign minister added that the murders wanted to assassinate not only Ya'aqov but the entire Israeli people, to annihilate the whole of the State of Israel. They continued the path of Nazis who 40 years ago murdered Jews. However, they will not succeed, since times have changed. The people of Israel has a state of its own and a defensive force which we will use to crush the terrorist organizations and their leaders in their bases and centers. We will strike at them incessantly since we have decided to live, and live in peace.

The foreign minister added: "We will talk with the murders in the only language they understand -- the language of force. However, we have an argument with personage, states and governments which, with a view to short-term interests, conduct negotiations with them, give them political recognition and enable them to maintain bases in their countries. We are appealing to these countries to stop the aid for and recognition of the assassins. We are appealing to them to close their offices and drive them out of their countries. The assassins do not only hurt us but hurt civilized humanity everywhere on earth."

The foreign minister promised that "we shall uproot terrorism and defend our people."

Minister Shamir emphasized that the slain Israeli diplomat fell while carrying out the mission of his people and country, and as others before him sacrificed his life for them.

NEOFASCISTS THOUGHT RESPONSIBLE FOR PARIS MURDER

TA051521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The assessment in Jerusalem is that the murderer of the Israeli diplomat in Paris belongs to neofascist movements in France. Our political correspondent reports that authoritative elements have reached this assessment after analyzing the motives for the assassination, taking into account the slain diplomat's tasks in the Israeli Embassy in France and his ties with elements in France.

MATERIALS ON SHARON PLAN, TOUR OF WEST BANK

Radio Review

TA051852 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Apr 82

["Evening Newsreel" report by political correspondent Razi Barqay -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee was today the guest of the Defense minister and the IDF in a tour in Judaea and Samaria. The committee heard reviews by the minister, the commander of the Central Command and Prof Menahem Milson, rode buses through Al-Birah, Ramallah and Nabulus streets and heard of the large building momentum in the settlements beyond the Green Line: Shilo, Ari'el, Qarne Shomron, Immanu'el and Ma'ale Addumim.

A bus full of disputes today made its way through Jewish and Arab settlements and each of the Knesset committee members heard the information given and drew contradictory political conclusions.

Likud committee members spoke with enthusiasm about an action that has been going on for 5 years, about strong settlement momentum and about quiet in Nabulus and Ramallah, despite the pessimistic forecasts. Ari'el Sharon himself said during the tour [to the Alignment committee members] -- we are doing here what you in the Alignment were supposed to do but forgot. I am not ashamed of this, Sharon said, and let me declare this clearly: It is we who are the followers of the real labor movement.

The Alignment members spoke of an industry of illusions. You evacuated Yamit -- they told the Likud members -- and you are now establishing another monument which will finally have the same end. This is how the defense minister described the establishment of 40 Nahal outposts [ma'ahazim].

[Sharon] The report on this concerned security, a military deployment intended both for current security needs -- to calm the situation and maintain the quiet -- and as part of an overall military deployment. This has nothing to do with the settlement program. The settlement program is known. A certain known number of settlements have been set up and in addition to this about 14 Nahal outposts have lately also been established. There is no connection between them and the military conception pertaining to current and longer-term security needs. These outposts do not constitute additional settlements. There are 102 settlements in Judaea and Samaria today.

[Barqay] Immediately after this former Chief of Staff Mordekhay Gur wanted to make a statement: Sharon's remarks about 40 outposts apparently intended to control traffic axes are strategically shameful. Gur added that if there is a desire to settle Judaea and Samaria why do those who so wish resort to so-called military outposts.

Why was there no serious talk with Arab leaders in the territories today? Mordekhay Gur asked and answered: I have the feeling that the tour here is aimed at blurring problems rather than raising them.

As mentioned there are disputes among the Knesset committee members regarding the outposts, the civil administration and the establishment of order in the West Bank towns. We asked Minister Sharon whether the latest moves he has made, including the firing of the mayors are ultimately intended to unilaterally apply the autonomy to Judaea and Samaria residents.

[Sharon] Not at all. We do not favor a unilateral implementation of the autonomy plan. We have an autonomy plan which we should reach after negotiations and with the agreement of the parties concerned.

However, all the measures we have adopted, splitting the military authorities into two branches -- one is the civil administration and the other is the security branch -- the outlawing of the National Guidance Committee, the liquidation of the major power focii of the terrorist organizations by deposing the mayors, the military-security deployment, the continuation of the settlement program and the building of infrastructure -- all these are measures that Israel should adopt if it indeed wants to be prepared for the autonomy talks and for the implementation of the autonomy program. I am talking of implementing the autonomy according to the government's program.

[Barqay] There was no dispute over one issue -- there are many hundreds of housing units in Shilo, Ari'el, Immanu'el, Qarne Shomron and in Ma'ale Addumim. There is massive building there as well as reports by the settlements leaders on strong pressure by the country's central district residents who wish to come and settle in the area. There are 24,000 residents beyond the Green Line today. In summer, before the opening of the next school year, there will be over 30,000 Israelis in the 102 settlement points in Judaea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley.

Sharon-Gur Remarks

TA051458 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that several outposts in Samaria have in the last few days been manned by Nahal soldiers in anticipation of the implementation of the autonomy in the territories. Sharon said that these were under no curcumstances civilian settlements but were military outposts with a tactical and strategic mission. The defense minister was speaking with members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee.

Our correspondent, Razi Barqay, reports that following these remarks, MK Mordekhay Gur of the Alignment harshly criticized the defense minister, saying that Sharon's words were strategic nonsense containing no political wisdom. Gur accused the government of abetting the emergence of unrest in the territories. The defense minister replies: I think you can learn a few things; and you do not know everything.

The defense minister also added that he had never heard of a plan to establish a settlement in Judaea and Samaria in exchange for each settlement abandoned in Yamit and that such a plan had never been submitted to the government.

Comments on Plan

TA051612 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The defense minister said today that the struggle the State of Israel is waging against the PLO is prolonged and it aimed at creating an atmosphere that will lead to real negotiations on autonomy and coexistence between Jews and Arabs. This was stated by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in the course of a tour he held with members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent 'Arad Nir asked Minister Sharon what was the next stage in the struggle against PLO influence in the territories.

[Begin recording] [Sharon] There is a long-range plan here which will be implemented and is intended to achieve a single objective -- to create an atmosphere that will lead to real negotiations, and later, to peaceful coexistence of Jews and Arabs, one people alongside the other.

[Nir] The defense minister expressed his satisfaction with the actions carried out in the region so far: the outlawing of the National Guidance Committee, the dispersal of the Al-Birah municipality and dismissal of the Nabulus and Ramallah mayors have achieved their objectives. Proof of the success of the acts is the recent quiet prevailing in the region.

Harif Commentary

TA021555 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Apr 82 p 16

[Yosef Harif commentary: "The Overt and Covert in Arik Sharon's Multiphase Plan to Pacify Judaea and Samaria"]

[Text] In a note addressed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak -- a copy was transmitted this week to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, with an additional remark that it would be advisable for it to be given to President Reagan for study -- there is a passage that declares that the things being said by Egypt right now about a Palestinian state are not helpful to the Israeli Government in implementing "this tough commitment" it has taken upon itself for the evacuation of the Sinai.

This is not necessarily an attempt to drop the Egyptian president a hint that if this situation continues -- that is, if Egyptian media continue their anti-Israeli propaganda, while the Israel Government is waging a bitter struggle to carry out its obligations for the evacuation of Sinai -- Israel, for its part, will have second thoughts about fully meeting its obligations and completing her withdrawal from Sinai. The instant "subdued tone" of the Egyptian media does perhaps, however, go to show that Egypt read between the lines things not consciously intended by Begin. This sentence, that talk of a Palestinian state is not helpful to the Israeli Government in implementing its tough commitment toward Egypt, had effect. While the defense people pressed on with implementing the new policy in Judaea and Samaria, according to which the mayors of three towns (Al-Birah, Ramallah and Nabulus) were discussed, the Egyptians began to draw back and speak softly. The Egyptian ambassador to the United Nations did indeed severely criticize Israel on 28 March in the Security Council debate, but he too toned down somewhat and this was no coincidence. There was a passage in Begin's note to Mubarak on him also (with copies for Haig and Reagan)....

These facts may serve to explain the timing Israel has chosen for starting to tackle Judaea and Samaria here and now, within the context of what is termed by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon as the multiphase plan (in respect to Judaea, Samaria and Gaza); Israel was in possession of confirmed reports that elements in the West Bank, inspired by the PLO, were going to incite the West Bank, calling for rebellion to disrupt normal life -- in brief, to bring about a dramatic, intolerable situation to compel the "world" -- meaning the United States and the West -- and Egypt to intervene, to put pressure on Israel so as to convince her that no plan would succeed, neither autonomy nor anything else, other than to grant "self-determination" to the Palestinians.

And out of deep conviction that this would happen, it was decided not to wait any longer to implement the multiphase plan in Judaea and Samaria. The calculation was plain: So long as Israel had not altogether completed the withdrawal from Sinai, neither the Egyptians nor the Americans would venture to get into "misunderstandings" with Israel over what was happening in Judaea and Samaria. Moreover, Israel is trying in ways of its own to convince both Egypt and the United States that if they really want talks for the institution of autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, as stipulated by the Camp David accords, then no harm is done if the principal obstacles to autonomy -- the PLO representatives in the territories, such as Ash-Shak'ah, Khalaf and their like -- are removed. For it is clear that so long as they and their like dictate the mode of life in the West Bank, autonomy will never come into being.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said not long ago, even in public, that "when we (the Egyptians) speak of having the Palestinians participate in talks on self-rule, we mean the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza." From this aspect Palestinians who live in the West Bank, but who act on behalf of those who do not live there -- the PLO -- cannot be interlocutors for the establishment of autonomy.

This is what the defense minister is trying to illustrate with his multiphase policy which has been adopted by the government: the removal from positions of leadership of the PLO's authorized representatives in the territories, and the fact that this representative is a popular mayor will not save him from dismissal.

On the contrary, his dismissal is designed as a signal to others who have not yet been dismissed that if the "big shots" Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf can be given the boot, certainly the small fry won't be spared -- if they don't immediately concentrate on their municipal duties and don't stop lending a hand to plots for opposition to Israel, which have been hatched in secret and the contents of which are well known to Israeli defense personnel.

It would seem to be no mere chance that a considerable section of the prime minister's note to the Egyptian president is devoted to the Palestinian issue, although the current dispute between Egypt and Israel is mainly over those several hundred meters in the Tabah region.

As for Tabah, Begin puts forward a practical proposal for "agreed arbitration." The Camp David agreement speaks of "arbitration" without specifying what kind of arbitration. Begin says to Mubarak that our experts "can prove" that Tabah, according to the maps, lies within Israeli sovereignty, but as proof of the fact that "in this matter we are also ready to move toward you," Begin writes to Mubarak, Israel agrees to "binding arbitration" -- not international -- and until the matter is finally resolved, "life (in the disputed area) will continue normally."

What is the practical significance of the concept "normal life" from the Egyptian point of view? The question was put by Foreign Minister 'Ali during his visit here, and the prime minister replied that a subcommittee selected by Egypt and Israel would determine the exact meaning of this concept. 'Ali suggested, beforehand, that the Tabah area should be considered a "no-man's land" -- that is, belonging to neither side, but Begin was opposed to this definition because, as he put it, it had a "negative connotation" and its use would be unpleasant.

Begin saw the need to convey to Secretary of State Haig -- and for study by Reagan -- not only a copy of his letter to Mubarak, but also the complete minutes of the conversations with Foreign Minister 'Ali and with Dr Butrus Ghali about 2 weeks ago. This, apparently, was to prove the "pettiness" with which the Egyptians were conducting themselves, capable of haggling over a measly few hundreds of meters of coastal land even when they were getting back more than 23,000 square kilometers (it is interesting that Ambassador Lewis, who met with the prime minister a few days ago, said that "we (the United States) do not want to meddle... This is a matter between you and the Egyptians, and we should like you to finish it between yourselves....").

Begin is convinced that in the matter of Tabah Israel is making a fair proposal to Egypt. He does not say, or even hint, what Israel will do if Egypt turns down this proposal as well (the affair will finally be cleared up in the talks Defense Minister Ariel Sharon will have in Cairo in a few days' time). Begin reminds Mubarak what he heard the latter say -- after As-Sadat's funeral -- that peace between Egypt and Israel will be "peace everlasting"....

From this topic of Tabah the prime minister goes on to the Palestinian issue with the events of Judaea and Samaria in the background, and "reminds" the Egyptian president of his deviation from the Camp David agreement. According to Camp David, only 3 years after autonomy is instituted will negotiations start on the permanent fate of the territories within the borders of the autonomous rule, which is to last at least 5 years. Begin wrote to Mubarak that he must bear in mind that a Palestinian state would constitute a mortal danger to Israel and the world and that Israel will never allow this danger to hover over her very survival. Nor shall we allow a situation to arise with the potential of a Palestinian state. "In Camp David there is not a word about a Palestinian state" nor about "self-determination" -- so why then did the Egyptian ambassador to the United Nations, Begin asks Mubarak, launch into such harsh criticism of Israel in regard to Judaea and Samaria? "Why does it have to be that way?"

In substance, Begin's note is written in a spirit of friendship and even when he expresses reservations about Egypt's declarations and deeds, he does not do so in anger, but in a friendly tone befitting two men who can understand one another. Thus, for example, when Begin alludes to the complaints of Jordan and Syria to the Security Council on the situation in Judaea and Samaria, he differs with the Egyptian president on the quality of the plantiffs: After all, we both know, writes Begin, how Husayn shelled the refugee camps in September 1970... and how Al-Asad massacred thousands of civilians in Hamah -- do these two, Jordan and Syria, have the moral right to accuse Israel? Is there any country that will permit riots in which its soldiers are stoned, stabbed in the back and killed by handgrenades? "The answer, of course, is to be found in the very question," says Begin to Mubarak.

Begin further reminds As-Sadat's successor: President as-Sadat told me at Camp David that he cannot yield as much as one single centimeter, for if he did "my people would stone me." Begin tells Mubarak: Because of the commitment I undertook to facilitate matters for As-Sadat, some of my people want to stone me... and what I get in return for all my endeavors is attacks on Israel in the Egyptian media and talk of a "Palestinian state"....

There is no telling if this human approach melted the hearts of the Egyptians, be it on the Tabah issue or on the future of Judaea and Samaria, but it was important for Begin to put things straight to the Egyptian president prior to the "fateful" date of April 26. Begin is not threatening to carry out the withdrawal. On the contrary, from his letter to Mubarak, the Egyptian president can draw the conclusion that the withdrawal will be completed on time, and this without a shadow of a doubt (for, as Begin stresses, Israel is ready to meet Egypt, and to leave the question of sovereignty over Tabah unresolved until after the withdrawal and does not stipulate, as Sharon has implied, that Israel is not going to budget from the "present line" so long as the border demarcation dispute has not been settled) but Begin does remind Mubarak that Egypt's stand on Judaea and Samaria constitutes a deviation from the Camp David accords. What is the significance of this reminder?

Its significance may also be extreme, in light of Ari'el Sharon's multiphase plan (the next phases of which are still "classified"), for if Egypt continues to demand in advance a Palestinian state or "self-determination" and will not agree to procedure laid down at Camp David for autonomy -- this will constitute a clear violation of the agreement. In this case Israel may regard herself free of the obligations stemming from Camp David! Without beating about the bush, it is being said that if the opposite party is going to raise problems of sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, then Israel for its part will likewise raise such a demand (there is actually a specific governmental decision on this matter). In other words, if Egypt puts in a premature demand, then Israel can do likewise -- here and now. This is not a threat, but this could be the significance of that passage in the prime minister's note to the president of Egypt in which he points out the latter's deviation from Camp David. Perhaps also that is why the prime minister saw fit to transmit the text of his letter to Haig and Reagan as well.

In any event, Israel for its part does not at this stage define the ultimate objective of the multiphase plan for Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

All the defense minister is prepared to say on the matter is that what is now happening in Judaea and Samaria is not haphazard: "This is the first time in 15 years," says Sharon, "that there is a direction being taken with the foresight of several moves ahead."

"We are acting step by step, phase by phase. When I set up the civil administration, I announced that my purpose was to make things easier for those inhabitants who are ready to coexist with us in tranquility, and to make things harder for those who oppose the administraton, stir up trouble, call for rebellion and the like. Nothing has been accidental. It was not by chance that I recommended to the Cabinet to defend the village leagues, to train their men and to arm them for self-defense.

As against that, it was obvious that the 'agents of international terror' could not be left in office. We did not immediately dismiss them, because we acted according to the program -- in stages. When we deemed the hour ripe, we did so without hesitation (the allusion is to the dismissal of the three mayors)."

What is the objective of the multiphase plan? It is to prepare the ground for a future political solution. It was impossible to enter a process of discussions in the state of affairs prevailing heretofore. If the intention is to establish autonomy, an atmosphere has to be created in which it will be possible to hold talks on autonomy and on the requisite participation of Judaea and Samaria inhabitants as stated in the Camp David accords. Autonomy cannot come about without preparations for its elected institutions, and the institutions cannot be elected in the prevailing atmosphere; people who are outside the PLO will be afraid to submit their candidacy, to say nothing of people being deterred from participating in elections if each and every move is going to be dictated from without by the PLO or by its emissaries living in Judaea and Samaria (it is for this reason that the National Guidance Committee was outlawed - as stated, this is part of the "stage by stage principle").

How will Egypt look upon it?

Well, it is the Egyptians who have contended all along that the prerequisite for progress in the autonomy talks (and this is being required of Israel) is to create "a suitable atmosphere in the territories... an atmosphere that will give autonomy a chance." So, Sharon says, I am translating into reality what I have spoken of with the Egyptians.

Sharon vigorously reaffirms vis-a-vis the Alignment leaders and more especially, vis-a-vis MK Shim'on Peres and MK Hayim Bar-Lev who "back in the days of the struggle around Elon More handed the attorney defending the PLO a signed declaration running counter to the declaration of the chief of staff") that "in the past they were ill advised to allow the serpents' heads to stay put in office. What sense was there in putting up with mayors who instead of looking after the affairs of their town openly acted as PLO agents?"

And what of the "uprising" we are witnessing?

What uprising? Who is staging an uprising? I promise you that a new era is starting -- with security created on the ground and in the hearts of the inhabitants.... The PLO representatives will no longer be an 'address' to turn to. There will be complete tranquility. We have taken the necessary steps, and not all steps are known in advance....

Does not "public opinion" deter the defense minister?

There are time when it is better to stand up to insults and not instantly show one's hand. What matters is getting things done and the direction taken...

Sharon is not loquacious about the direction and the final objective, though one may conclude from some of his statements where this "new policy" is heading.

The starting point is simple. Both the United States and the West as a whole will have to get to the point of recognizing that appeasement of the PLO will never bring about a resolution of the Palestinian problem. The PLO's public relations apparatus has succeeded in creating the impression, almost everywhere in the world, that without the PLO there is no solution to the Palestinian problem. Hence the lenient attitude toward it, which at times borders on crawling obsequiousness (even the heads of the U.S. administration have at times lapsed into this approach). The Israeli Government holds that such support for the PLO has prevented the creation of the basic preconditions for resolving the Palestinian problem in accordance with the autonomy idea. It is this that has deterred the inhabitants of the territories from cultivating an alternative leadership to the PLO and from expressing their readiness to join in the negotiations.

The objective of the PLO, which in May was going to adopt a series of measures, including violent ones, has always been to totally disrupt the Camp David accords and to prove by means of a combined effort of political pressure and acts of terror that the PLO alone is the "address" for a political settlement. At least at this stage it looks as if the PLO is out of the struggle, that Israel has set the pace, itself holding the upper hand. What will the next stages be? It is difficult to determine them exactly, but it looks as if the population of Judaea and Samaria is not inclined to get entangled in a campaign which seems to them from the outset a lost cause. Already now elements who do not run after the PLO can be heard to reason: How is to that the PLO summons us to revolt? If the PLO itself, with its strongholds in Lebanon and with its mighty arsenal dares not take action against Israel (and is bound by the cease-fire). How can we, unarmed and with the IDF on top of us, do here what the PLO cannot do there?

Apparently the fog enveloping the government's next steps precludes an appraisal of trends. Interestingly, even the Americans are in the dark. A little while ago, Philip Habib and his aides and Ambassador Lewis met with the leaders of the Labor Party. In the course of the talk one American said: "We aren' sure if the Israeli Government would be ready to rush to the aid of Jordan if the Syrians were today to threaten an invasion as they did in September 1970...."

Nor could the Alignment people offer a straight answer. As for the latest events in Judaea and Samaria -- unlike some Alignment spokesmen who in the past few days have come out with strong antigovernment statements, charging that the government's policy is the cause of disquiet in the territories, Yitzhag Rabin did not hesitate to say that he approves of the policy implemented by Professor Milson and the steps taken by Minister Sharon. It is obvious, Rabin explained, that there can be no prospect of any settlement under any plan whatsoever, if moderate forces do not assume leadership in Judaea and Samaria (Rabin, it will be recalled, harshly criticized Shim'on Peres, during whose term of office as defense minister outright PLO supporters were elected as mayors).

From this point on, Rabin's path diverges from Sharon's path: The moderate forces, Rabin argues, are by and large pro-Jordanian. Therefore, the basic line taken by Ari'el Sharon is correct, but its de facto implementation is no good, inasmuch as Sharon simultaneously declares (and so does Foreign Minister Shamir) that the solution to the Palestinian state has to be found in Jordan. Why then is he pushing Husayn toward the PLO as we see happening now?

Maybe in his "response" to this appraisal by Rabin, Sharon discloses more than a little of his intentions: The solution to the Palestinian problem, in the political sense, cannot be found in Judaea and Samaria ("never"). We have said we shall not agree to a corridor leading to a Palestinian state. So, where does the solution lie? Only in the place where they (the Palestinians) constitute the majority -- Jordan. I am not now discussing the fate of the king, though obviously Husayn constitutes an obstacle in this respect. Egypt conquered Gaza and ruled it for 19 years, but in the end it had nothing to gain there and they returned to the international border. It is stupid to think that because Jordan conquered parts of Judaea and Samaria in 1948, it is entitled to annex these parts.

We have good reason to assume that also the ~~Egyptians now know~~ that if they continue to press for "self-determination" and try to evade autonomy talks after 26 April 1982 -- they will thereby hasten the process and compel Israel to raise the demand for sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria here and now, before Ari'el Sharon's multiphase plan is exhausted.

The Americans too fear this. In his last conversation, Ambassador Lewis was concerned to know "what is going on" in Judaea and Samaria. He showed much restraint. All he asked was for "an effort to be made" not to have casualties, because that "creates a grievous impression." To this Israel agrees. And what happens from here on?

Now the autonomy idea has a better chance.

In light of the "revolution" now taking place in Judaea and Samaria, both Egypt and the Americans are likely to display more interest in the establishment of autonomy, or otherwise, who can tell what Ari'el Sharon will be up to and what the last phase of the multiphase plan will be?

The story goes that in one of their recent conversations, 'Ali said to Sharon that Israel is continuing to settle the territories and this does not encourage the Jordanians and the Palestinians to join the autonomy plan. In reply Sharon said: If you do not quickly get down to the talks, then in a few years time you will find the territory unrecognizable....

Further MA'ARIV Commentary

TA301245 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Mar 82 p 17

[Commentary by Levi Yitzhaq Hayerushalmi: "In a Vacuum"]

[Text] Even a greenhorn knows that many wars on such broad fronts should not be conducted all at once. A junior officer must know this. A senior and excellent commander such as Ari'el Sharon should know this even more. Since this is so, why is he setting traps for himself with so many wars, on so many fronts, in such a short time?

There have already been riots in the territories. We have already seen men, women and children demonstrating against the Israeli military government. We have already seen much blood in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But we have never known such a widespread what is described as a civil rebellion in all the territories in the west and the east, in the north and the south. And not only the Arabs in Nabulus and Ramallah, but also in the Golan Heights, and not only "pure" Arabs but also Druze, who over all the years of the state have walked hand in hand with us in times of war as in times of peace, are taking an active part in all the demonstrations and rioting.

How did the government under the inspiration of Ari'el Sharon get itself into this trap that has led to such a deep, broad unification of Arabs and Druze in the West Bank and Gaza and the Golan Heights and east Jerusalem? Does this not require a serious examination, without verbosity and without raucous accusations and without settling accounts with rivals at home, by security and military government elements and the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee? Perhaps there is a wrong "method" here?

The defense minister has a clear answer to every riot and event: The opposition is to blame. The Alignment sowed the trouble. He is only "reaping" the results and the trouble must be cut off at the root. If our memory does not deceive us, the Alignment has already been out of power for a long time -- 5 years. During this period three defense ministers from Herut have been in office -- to be more precise, all of them were representatives of Herut. And if Ari'el Sharon needs his memory prodded, we will do him the service of recalling the ministers who preceded him over the last 5 years: 'Ezer Weizman and Menahem Begin. Perhaps he does not like them. Perhaps he does not respect them. Perhaps they are not worth his consideration. But after Shim'on Peres' resignation there was no vacuum in the Defense Ministry. History did not pass over Weizman and Begin as defense ministers and Arik Sharon cannot pass over them, not even for the purpose of shooting arrows at Shim'on Peres.

Reality teaches us that the system of "one blow and that's it" is not efficient even in the military field. Not only does it no longer arouse amazement and excitement, it is simply not good and not efficient. In most cases it also causes harm. And if this is so in the military establishment, how much more so in the civilian establishment?

There were people who preceded Arik Sharon who attempted to impose the military "arm" on the civilian establishment, and failed. They paid a great price for this lesson. Arik Sharon does not, apparently, know everything that preceded him and in any event, is not prepared to learn from the experience of others.

If this were his private business, it would be his problem. But he is not working at his private ranch. His wager is at the expense of us all and all of us will reap the fruits of blunders, whether we share them or are rebelling against them. The country is too dear to us to be able to permit ourselves to let one man do with it whatever he feels like and, to use an understatement: This spirit is not actually a good one.

A man, anyone, can err and make mistakes, and if he is shown his errors, he can admit his mistake. Arik Sharon, as we all know him, is among that tiny group of people for whom everything they do is the peak of wisdom and efficiency. As they see themselves, they never ever make a mistake, and in any case, they do not need to admit their mistakes. Therefore, all of us are shouting in a vacuum, and this is the gravest thing.

PAT COMMENTS ON W. BANK EVENTS, EARLY ELECTIONS

TA041942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Commerce and Industry Minister Gid'on Pat believes that the government has scored success in its policy in Judaea and Samaria. According to him this policy has led to a situation where, for the first time, some Arabs are prepared to accept Israel's extended hand. He was talking in the center of the Liberal Party. Minister Pat is firmly opposed to early elections. In his opinion, if the elections were held now the Likud would indeed receive more Knesset seats than the Alignment, but it is doubtful whether it would obtain a larger majority as far as the coalition is concerned. He says the Likud should get used to living with a majority of 61 or 63 Knesset members in the next term in power as well.

OFFICIAL DETAILS SETTLEMENT PLANS FOR TERRITORIES

TA020725 Jerusalem POST in English 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 23

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] On Wednesday, Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikha'el Deqel told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that another 100,000 Israelis will be settled in Judaea and Samaria over the next four years.

Most of the newcomers will earn their living in industry and services either on the spot or in areas inside the green line, he said. Real farming will only be possible in the Etzyon bloc, and in the Jordan Valley, where three new kibbutzim will be established.

Deqel said that seven settlements will soon be established close to the Green Line on a "build your own home" basis, with the sole state aid being to supply the land at a nominal fee.

He said enough Israelis are willing to spend their own money on a home in Samaria without special financial assistance, just for the sake of the quality of life in a rural environment. In Judaea, however, conditions are too difficult and distances too great for private building. But Nahal settlements will be set up in the arid areas there.

Deqel said that money is available for 5,000 housing starts in Samaria alone, during fiscal 1982/83.

MEASURES AGAINST W. BANK MAYORS, JORDAN CONTINUE

TA020548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The civil administration in the territories continues to take measures against the mayors. The tin cans plant of the acting mayor of Hebron and the stores of the mayors of Bethlehem and Janin were ordered shut; and the daughter of the mayor of Bethlehem was dismissed from her job in the educational system.

One of the recently-established Nahal outposts is located on Tall al-Ful, north of Jerusalem, on land owned by King Husayn. The king had begun to build a palace on that site prior to the 6-Day War. Israel has to date refrained from touching Husayn's land and the last move may be connected to the defense minister's warning that ways would be found to harm property owned by the Jordanian Government if it made good on its threat to issue death sentences and confiscate the property of members of the village leagues.

GOVERNMENT HARASSES WEST BANK LABOR UNIONS

TA051053 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Apr 82 p 2

[West Bank correspondent's report]

[Text] The Military Government and the Civilian Administration have begun harassing workers unions in the West Bank within the framework of a plan to annihilate the leadership and various institutions that have been established since 1967.

The carpenters union in Hebron has been closed. The Israeli civilian governor of Hebron informed the head of the union, Yunis (Tayam), about the closing of the union. Union activists in Bethlehem, Nabulus and other cities have been summoned to the Military Government for questioning.

Tense calm prevailed in the West Bank yesterday and Defense Minister Sharon's new moves in the territories, part of his struggle against the current political leadership, are awaited.

W. BANK LEAFLETS URGE VILLAGE LEAGUES BOYCOTT

TA051046 Jerusalem POST in English 5 Apr 82 p 2

[David Richardson report]

[Excerpt] A leaflet distributed among worshippers in West Bank mosques during prayers last Friday called on "the faithful" not to have any dealings with the West Bank civil administration, the village leagues or people who engage in land transactions with Jews.

The leaflets were signed by an unknown group identifying itself as: "Ulama al-Muslimin al-Arab al-Arabian" (learned in the ways of the faith in the Arab lands). They were circulated among worshippers in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in east Jerusalem, at least one other east Jerusalem suburb and according to one report also in Nabulus.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SET UP IN SAMARIA SETTLEMENT

TA030821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] A mobile telephone exchange has been set up in the settlement of Ari'el in Samaria. It will provide full communications services, including international calls, for about 1,000 telephone subscribers. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik notes that the telephone exchange was set up at the instruction of the communications minister and that this is a first move toward developing communications services in Judaea and Samaria.

Throughout Israel's rule in the occupied territories about 2,000 telephones have been connected to the national telephone network while this year Communications Minister Tzipori intends to install about 15,000 telephones. A considerable part of the funds intended for the installation of telephones throughout Israel will be allocated for this. This month already the ministry hopes to establish a new telephone exchange in Qarne Shomron.

REPORTAGE ON BEGIN CALL FOR UNITY GOVERNMENT

Begin: Close Ranks

TA051149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has called for the establishment of a national unity government composed of all the Zionist parties.

In a ceremony to inaugurate a square in Dimona named after Ze'ev Jabotinsky, the prime minister said that it was necessary to close ranks now and that he believed that it was necessary and possible to establish a national unity government. Mr Begin added that he was awaiting a reply.

Our correspondent, Yaron Enosh, notes that a large crowd on the scene acclaimed the prime minister's words with strong applause.

The prime minister went on to attack Britain, particularly Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who during his visit to Israel referred to the possible establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria yet decided to send a large fleet of warships thousands of miles to reconquer disputed islands from Argentina.

Peres Refuses Comment

TA051744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres today refused to react to Prime Minister Begin's renewed proposal to set up a national unity government with the participation of all Zionist parties. It was reported from MK Peres' office that he will react to the proposal in a speech he will shortly deliver in Dimona.

Peres' confidants noted to our correspondent Arye Golan that in February Peres wrote to Menahem Begin that the disagreements between the Alignment and the Likud and the ratio of power between them in the Knesset do not justify the Alignment's abandoning its alternative path and joining a Likud-led government, thus becoming the executors of the present government's policy.

Further on Peres

TA060717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres refused to promise Mapam that the Labor Party will not join a national unity government. In a meeting of the Alignment's executive he announced he is not prepared to close the gate to the possibility of establishing a national unity government.

Poll Shows Opposition

TA041049 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Some 52.3 percent of the total adult Jewish population in Israel and 76.8 percent of those supporting the Alignment are opposed to the Alignment's joining a broad coalition led by Menahem Begin. These findings will be published in the Passover edition of the monthly MONITIN, quoting a public opinion poll conducted by Dr Mina Tzemah, the director of the research institute affiliated with the Dahaf company.

In the wake of occasional reports about the possible establishment of a broad government composed of the Likud and the Alignment, the poll surveyed the general public on such a possibility. Some 36.1 percent were in favor, 52.3 percent were against and the rest expressed no opinion.

An analysis of the replies based on the voting tendencies of the people polled revealed that a majority of Likud voters favor the Alignment's inclusion in the government: 52.4 percent were in favor and 37.6 percent were against.

The picture was different among the "floating votes": 47.7 percent were against compared to 36.9 percent in favor. Among Alignment voters, an overwhelming majority objected to the inclusion of the Alignment in a broad coalition with Likud, to the tune of 76.8 percent against and 14.9 percent in favor.

The poll was conducted the second week of March on 1,200 people who constitute a representative sample of the general Jewish adult population in Israel, excluding kibbutz residents.

POLITICAL SOURCES ASSESS CARRINGTON VISIT

TA021051 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Political correspondent Dalya Shehori report]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem political sources expressed their estimation yesterday that British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit to Israel could be called successful, having passed without any jarring notes, having contributed to a better understanding by each of the other's positions and having helped bring about a more fruitful dialogue in the future.

The sources added that one can hardly believe that Britain accepted Israel's views, just as much as it is unthinkable that Israel accepted Britain's, but the feeling is that Lord Carrington now better comprehends Israel's arguments.

In the third meeting Lord Carrington held with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday morning, he extended an invitation to Shamir to make a return visit to England. It will be made at some yet unfixed date.

In their conversation, the foreign minister reviewed the situation in Lebanon and noted the Israeli position on it; Lord Carrington asked questions for clarity. The issue of Jordan's role in the negotiations -- raised most likely as a result of Jordan having been mentioned as partner to negotiations by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres during his earlier meeting yesterday morning with the British foreign secretary -- was also broached.

Still another subject discussed was the moribund autonomy talks. Shamir expressed the hope that after the withdrawal from the Sinai is completed, the autonomy talks will be boosted. Shamir noted that the autonomy talks might be held in Washington, too, on the ministerial level. It looks as though Shamir mentioned this in view of the Cabinet's decision to hold the autonomy talks from now on only in Jerusalem and not in Tel Aviv.

Political sources noted last night in summing up Lord Carrington's visit to Israel that he had used a more moderate tone than ever before on a number of sensitive issues. They attributed this effect to the talks he had held. Thus it was pointed out that even though in the talks he held here Lord Carrington favored negotiations with the PLO, still he noted that this should be conditional on a preliminary PLO recognition of Israel's right to live in peace. Lord Carrington said that Europe's participation in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers is part of the peace agreement.

To recall, the British foreign secretary had earlier held that the European participation is on the basis of the Venice Declaration and that the purpose of European participation in it was to guarantee an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

Political circles further noted that Lord Carrington now believes that the solution to the conflict should be found by way of negotiations between the parties, not through foreign intervention. Although he insisted on Britain's right to express its position and views, this is what French President Francois Mitterrand also believes, and this is acceptable to Israel. Another highlight was that the British foreign secretary's statement that came closest to advocating a Palestinian state was restrained and implied. This occurred during the dinner 2 days ago, when he said, "We should give others what we want for ourselves."

UK OFFICIAL NOT ALLOWED TO MEET MAYORS

TA011720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Israel has refused to permit the British undersecretary of foreign affairs, Sir John Leahy, to meet with the dismissed mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah. Foreign Ministry circles have told our political correspondent Shim'on Sc.. fer that the British undersecretary of foreign affairs can meet with any personality from the territories, but not with personalities who do not hold official positions, who do not represent any Judaea and Samaria element and to whom travel limitations apply.

However, the British undersecretary of foreign affairs, Sir John Leahy, this afternoon met Gaza Mayor Hajj Rashad ash-Shawwa in his home in Gaza. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the Gaza mayor told his British guest about the complaints made by the inhabitants of the territories against Israel and repeated the Palestinians' opposition to the Israeli conquest and their demand that an independent state be established. According to Rashad ash-Shawwa, the British official expressed his understanding of the position of the inhabitants of the territories.

Official Regrets Ban

TA011858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Sir John Leahy, newly-appointed British under secretary of state for Middle East and African affairs, had wanted to meet what he called a wide cross section of Palestinian mayors. He did see Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and [Gaza Mayor] Rashad ash-Shawwa in Gaza, but he said tonight he regretted the Israeli decision not to allow him to see Bassam ash-Shak'ah of Nabulus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah:

[Begin Leahy recording] It's important for me on this visit to try and meet as many people as possible and to try and get an understanding of the opinions of a wide cross section of people and I had hoped to see as many people as possible. Well, I am not going to. I won't be able to see as many people or some of the people I had hoped to see and I can only say that I regret what has happened, but I have, of course, in the last 2 days, had a good opportunity to have discussions with and sit in on discussions with other people and I am grateful for that. [end recording]

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Ash-Shak'ah and Khalaf were confined to their homes and no longer have any public function. Israel has made it clear to Lord Carrington and his party that it regards the two as PLO agents who have been inciting the local population and that a meeting between them and Sir John Leahy would not be considered as a welcome step. What is not clear is who took the decision against the meeting and how much the Foreign Ministry was involved.

UK OFFICIAL MEETS BETHLEHEM MAYOR FRAYJ

TA012008 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1950 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Bethlehem, 1 Apr -- Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj met with British Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs John Leahy today in the east Jerusalem British Consulate. Frayj again emphasized that the Palestinians are prepared to maintain peaceful and good neighborly relations with Israel on the basis of each party mutually recognizing each other's political rights.

Frayj told the ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria that he had explained the current situation in the area and the Palestinian problem to the British under secretary of foreign affairs. He also elaborated on why the Palestinians reject the autonomy plan. According to Frayj, the meeting was very useful and the British guest was pleased with its results.

The British under secretary also held a meeting in Gaza with Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa. He was also to have met with the two dismissed mayors, Bassam ash-Sahk'ah and Karim Khalaf but the meeting did not take place. It was reported that the reason for this was that the two had ceased to represent their constituents, do not hold any public post now and are confined to their homes.

Leahy today sent letters to dismissed Nabulus and Ramallah mayors -- Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf -- expressing regret for being unable to meet with them.

Arab sources have told the ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria that the following is what the British under secretary wrote Ash-Shak'ah and Khalaf: "Lord Carrington wanted me to confer with Your Excellencies on Friday and I very much looked forward to the meeting. I regret to inform you that I was compelled to change my plans for reasons beyond my control. I was prevented from coming. I regret this because I had hoped to hold that meeting. I hope the day you and I meet will not be far away."

20 LAND DAY DETAINEES RELEASED ON APPEAL

TA051815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Of the people detained due to incidents on Land Day 30 March, 20 were released on bail at the Tel Aviv District Court today after they appealed the extension of their detention. At the court's order, 13 of the detainees will be released tomorrow noon unless the police ask to extend their detention. The youths in question are residents of the villages of Jaljuliya, Kafr Qasim and At-Tira in the triangle. Tel Aviv District Court Justice 'Amos Zamir noted that the decision of the magistrates court justice to extend their detention gave rise to the thought that the police had no specific evidence against the suspects. However, it was proved today that the police managed, within a short while, to complete the investigation and prepare charge sheets. The district court justice lauded the police for this.

EAST JERUSALEM JOURNALISTS PROTEST CENSORSHIP

TA060949 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Journalists from three east Jerusalem dailies yesterday held a sit-in demonstration at Red Cross headquarters in Jerusalem's Ash-Shaykh Jarrah quarter to protest against censorship and what they claim is a ban on their papers' distribution in the administered territories.

Joining the 25 journalists were 15 mothers of security prisoners, who claimed their sons are being abused by Jewish inmates in Ramle prison, and that they are not allowed to visit them.

Some of the demonstrators carried placards and walked along the street. Nearby border policemen did not interfere and the two-hour protest dispersed quietly at noon.

The east Jerusalem dailies AL-FAJR and ASH-SHA'B were not officially banned in the territories, but their distribution licences expired on March 31 and were not renewed by the editors. They refused to do so in protest against alleged new conditions that would legitimize military search and seizure measures if they are suspected of incitement.

Civil administration spokesman Shim'on Mendes yesterday reiterated there are no new conditions to the licences adding that the new licences were ready by March 25 but the editors of AL-FAJR and ASH-SHA'B refused to pick them up. However, the editor of AL-QUDS, another east Jerusalem daily, picked up its licence and the paper is distributed throughout the territories.

Regarding Ramle, prison commander Gundar-Mishne, David Perry denied there were any clashes between Arab and Jewish prisoners. He said all prisoners are held under the same conditions and are allowed one half-hour visit every two weeks. He said, however, there might have been problems in the Ramle detention centre, which is inside the prison but is an autonomous unit.

GOLAN DRUZE LEADERS DECIDE TO CONTINUE STRIKE

TA060617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Golan Druze leaders have decided to continue the strike. They demand that the government collect the identification cards it gave them and that all Druze administrative detainees be released. This is reported by our correspondent Yo'el Dar. He further reports that security authorities issued an order restricting a Has'adah student to his village. The confinement order was handed to him when he attended a rally of the Committee for Solidarity with Druze Inhabitants held in Haifa yesterday.

Strike Report

TA051536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Strikes in schools and in businesses in the Golan Druze villages continue today.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the farmers could not leave for their fields anyway due to weather conditions. Only a few workers left for work in Upper Galilee. Although the military blockade was lifted from the villages policemen prevented the exit of Druze not carrying Israeli identification cards and even filed complaints against them. Quiet prevailed in the villages and no disturbances were staged.

Court Issues Order

TA051250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The High Court of Justice today issued an order nisi against the interior minister and the commander of the northern command ordering them to show cause within 10 days why they should not stop forcing the Druze on the Golan Heights to accept Israeli identity cards. The order was issued by Justice Aharon Baraq at the request of 12 Druze from the Golan Heights. Ten appellants are currently under administrative detention at Qishon prison. Two others were, according to them, injured by shots fired by IDF soldiers during the distribution of Israeli identity cards and are currently hospitalized in Haifa.

Our correspondent Moshe Negbi reports that the appellants claim they are neither inhabitants nor citizens of Israel and thus they are not obliged to carry Israeli identity cards. According to them, the Golan Law is not valid because it contradicts international law regarding the status of a territory conquered in war.

PRESS ON LAND DAY, CARRINGTON VISIT, GOREN TRIP

TA311006 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] 'AL HAMISHMAR writes that a general evaluation of Land Day shows that most of the Arab populace stood up to the test of political maturity. However, apart from criticism and reservations concerning RAKAH's attempt to make political capital from Land Day, one cannot but lambaste the government's present policy toward the Arab minority. The frustration afflicting many of Israel's Arabs stems, to quote the newspaper, from the discriminatory policy which is manifest in the freezing of funds for the development of Arab settlements, in the neglect of their educational system, in the overt discrimination against Arab youths who try in vain to get civil service jobs and in a long list of other actions and omissions which give rise to a painful feeling of inequality.

DAVAR writes that one must not interpret all the sounds of defeat with which Land Day more or less ended as license for complacency and neglect. The political sphere is important, if not decisive, but is not the only sphere. Nationalist sentiment feeds on feelings of discrimination and inequality which are established and intentional. The main tools for increasing equality must be those of the state, but other activity -- of the type the Histadrut excels in -- is required to complement them. The Histadrut deals with Himan and social matters, and therein lies its importance, even if political problems remain unresolved.

'AL-ANBA' said that a review of Land Day events shows that most Israeli Arabs were wiser than those who sought to exploit them and to drive a wedge between them and the Jews.

HAMODI'A writes that Lord Carrington's visit is an opportunity to explain to the British foreign minister why Israel cannot live together with a Palestinian state which would be controlled by the terrorist organization and would serve as a springboard for achieving the goals it has set. Israel is entangled in a political as well as a serious security campaign at a time when public opinion is weighted against it. And it has no option but to take advantage of every opportunity which falls into its hands in order to again explain and warn about what is expected.

The Jerusalem POST says that Lord Carrington seeks to persuade Israel and the PLO that they should recognize each other. Not many Israelis are convinced of the wisdom of such a course. If Lord Carrington wants to see an increase in the number of those who are so convinced, he must first convince them that this would guarantee Israel's supremacy within its own borders.

HA'ARETZ says that most Israeli citizens do not agree with Rabbi Goren's political ideas, and that they do not want him -- of all people -- to represent them before foreign politicians. As far as the United States is concerned, the assiduous efforts -- as the paper puts it -- of Ambassador Professor Moshe Arens to heighten the suspicions of the U.S. public about the policies of our present government are sufficient. No additional efforts are needed, and especially not those of a head of the rabbinical establishment.

YEDI'OT ON SOUTH LEBANON, HADDAD COMMENTS

TA291604 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Mar 82 p 10

[Report by Ya'ir 'Amiqam]

[Excerpts] It would be a mistake to think that last week's terrorist infiltration at Kibbutz Hanita represents something new in terrorist activity in the north. It is true that for many weeks there has been no infiltration in that area but there is unceasing terrorist activity in southern Lebanon and they are occupied, among other things, with massive digging-in and military reinforcement activities. Even without binoculars the new fortifications and dugouts can be clearly seen, springing up like mushrooms after rain.

It is with sharp words that Haddad spoke against the United States. "The United States is behaving like a physically mature person with a child's thinking process. The Americans think that if they give the Arabs weapons, they will succeed in bringing them over to their side." He said that "in the future they will realize that they did this at the expense of friendship with Israel. They do not know that it is impossible to rely on the Arab countries as allies because they change their views every day. One day the Americans will wake up and see that the Arabs have returned to the fold of the communists. They also have high hopes for Egypt, but, in my opinion, there are already signs that Mubarak is interested in following An-Nasir's path and the United States is refusing to recognize this. I can give Israel only one piece of advice: Put your faith in yourselves, not the United States whose policy is basically mistaken."

Haddad's personnel's guard positions arouse pity. The buildings are miserable and do not protect the soldiers from the wind, rain and snow. The "soldiers" are mostly old; villagers taken from their ploughs.

In the hamlet of At-Tayyibah we discovered a roadblock manned by Nigerian UNIFIL troops. The roadblock itself is a sad joke. It is situated on one road but there are scores of roads around it over which one can move easily, enter the hamlet and leave it under the noses of the "guards." To think that these guards have to prevent the entry of terrorists into the area!

"Yes, it is really a joke," a senior officer said. "But what ~~do you want~~ of the roadblock? Look, from here you can see the 'Orn triangle' whose ribs are the hamlets of (Ju'ayah), (Qarna) and Dayr Amis, where the terrorists are in undisputed control and receive all the aid they require. UN personnel do not enter those hamlets because they know very well what awaits them there. In those bases the terrorists maintain heavy arms and large amounts of ammunition and from there many of them go out on various activities. In the hamlets of Majdal Silm and Tulin there are also scores of people who help the terrorists and all of this is under the noses of UN personnel.

The scars on the earth can be clearly seen and the work of digging in and the fortifications of the terrorists can be seen against the green background. Most of the fortifications have been made in the region of the Litani and Az-Zahrani Rivers as well as along the An-Nabatiyah Ridge and the Valley of Lebanon.

The positions are being built in the form of bunkers covered with a cement roof against a possible bombing by the Israeli Air Force and against Israeli artillery. In their first line, along the Litani River, the terrorists position antitank weapons to hold up IDF and there is no doubt that the 6,000 armed terrorists are getting good cover and freedom of movement from a large section of the villages.

In the second line, the terrorists are positioning missiles and also laying mines. Near the Beaufort Castle the terrorists are also digging positions and trucks filled with earth, which arrive very frequently, can be seen in the region. As stated, last week's terrorist infiltration was, indeed, a development after an extended lull in terrorist infiltrations. However, anyone who visits southern Lebanon cannot do other than see that the terrorists are continuing with their regular and vigorous activity: digging-in and reinforcement of weapons systems.

JORDAN'S ARMY KILLS PALESTINIANS ON LAND DAY

TA031746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Stormy demonstrations were held by Palestinians in Amman on Land Day [30 March] and the Jordanian Army opened fire on the demonstrators. Apparently 60 were wounded and several killed. A resident of east Jerusalem who was in Amman that day told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that the demonstrators called on Jordan to send soldiers to Palestine instead of to Iraq. Our correspondent remarks that after these demonstrations Radio Amman stopped playing up events in Judaea and Samaria.

APPEAL TO JORDAN ON TELEVISION BROADCASTS

TA051520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Communications Ministry has appealed to the Jordanian Government directly and through international communications authorities asking it to stop using television channel No 57. The Jordanians began using this channel about 10 days ago and it causes severe disruptions and in fact prevents the reception of Israeli television broadcasts on this channel in the Jordan Valley. The Communications Ministry has been using this channel for some time now in coordination with international authorities and this is known to the Jordanians. The communications minister said that if the disruptions are not stopped, Israel will adopt similar measures against the Jordanians.

EGYPT SIGNS AGREEMENTS ON POLICE, TOURISM

Police Cooperation Pact

TA051530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] A comprehensive agreement on cooperation between the Israeli and Egyptian police forces was signed in Cairo at the end of last week. This was stated by the interior and police minister in a meeting with police senior staff. Our correspondent reports that according to the agreement there will from now on be cooperation on Interpol matters, the capture of criminals and border stations. It has also been agreed that regular meetings will be held between commanders of the two police forces.

Tourist Memorandum

TA060543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Israel and Egypt last night signed another memorandum on tourism affairs. It states that tourists who want to come to Israel from Egypt will not need a special visa.

It has also been decided to hold an Israeli tourism week in Cairo with the participation of Israeli Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir and an Egyptian tourism week in Tel Aviv. The two countries will cooperate in attracting tourists to the region. Israelis who want to tour the Sinai for more than 2 days will have to change $150 into Egyptian pounds. Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason said that a consulate will open in Sharm ash-Shaykh to handle passport matters.

1981 BUDGET EXCEEDED BY 19 BILLION SHEKELS

TA020911 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Apr 82 p 5

[Economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz report]

[Text] The government needed an additional 19 billion Shekels beyond the original 1981 budget projection during fiscal year 1981 that ended in March. This emerges from Bank of Israel data published yesterday. It appears that the government printed 19 billion Shekel notes in the last fiscal year, compared to the planned 12 billion. Similarly it also raised 34 billion Shekels in the capital market, as against 22 billion that would have been in line with the 1981 revenue budget plan.

Bank of Israel sources said yesterday that this data indicates that the government must take swift action to cut its spending and moderate the inflationary pressures.

All in all, the government raised in fiscal 1981 a gross sum of 34 billion Shekels, of which 2.7 billion come from bank deposits. The defrayment amounted to 11.2 Shekels so that the net sum raised reached 22.8 billion Shekels.

Israel's foreign currency reserves remained unchanged in March and they currently stand at $2.86 billion.

NEW LIKUD WEEKLY'S EDITOR PROMISES 'SCOOPS'

TA300900 Jerusalem POST in English 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Joshua Billiant report]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The Likud-affiliated weekly, YOMAN HASHAVU'A ("weekly diary") is scheduled to make its debut tomorrow. Its editor has promised several scoops from official sources, but claims he did not get them as part of a government attempt to boost the new magazine.

The weekly is intended to serve as a counterweight to daily newspapers considered hostile to the present government.

Some 20 million shekels have been invested so far in the new venture, Editor-in-Chief Likud MK Milo said yesterday.

It will appear in magazine format, with half the space devoted to political issues and the rest to literature, science and entertainment, Editor David Karassik said.

"We're not going to show the dirty land of Israel but the beautiful Israel," he said. "All the newspapers look for sensations in the form of nudity, rape, murder -- but we will hardly turn the limelights in that direction."

Karassik, 60, was editor of the women's magazine, LA'ISHA, for 26 years until 1979. He said many of YOMAN HASHAVU'A's reporters are inexperienced people recruited through newspaper ads.

Milo said last night there were suggestions to publish an English-language version, too, but "we're not interested in that at the moment."

BRIEFS

DEPUTY ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER -- MK Yosef Rom of Herut will be appointed deputy minister of economic affairs and will deal with development towns and the Galilee. Rom had wanted to replace Moshe Arens as chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee but Eliyahu Ben-Elisar was selected instead in a secret ballot. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82 TA]

MUGABE OPENS OAU MEETING; QUORUM QUESTIONED

AB051311 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Salisbury, 5 April (AFP) -- An Organization of African Unity (OAU) Labour Commission meeting was opened here today by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe amid charges that the session was "illegal" and lacked a quorum.

Nine countries boycotted the meeting to protest the presence of a (Western) Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) delegation. The nine charged that the meeting was short of the required quorum under OAU regulations, two thirds of OAU member states (51 nations if SDAR is included). The nine are: Morocco, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Liberia, Mauritius, Somalia, Zaire and the Central African Republic. But the Zimbabwean Labour Minister Kumbirai Kangai told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the necessary quorum had been met, that the meeting had been officially opened and "it will go on."

Following the opening, OAU labour ministers and their representatives adjourned the meeting until later today. Conference sources said the quorum issue could be raised then.

The OAU Secretariat said that a total of 39 delegations -- including SDAR's and those from the nine boycotting countries -- were officially registered for the meeting. The Secretariat did not exclude the possibility that other delegations might have arrived without registering or would arrive later today. But the SDAR delegation chief maintained that 43 delegations had arrived. With the nine boycotting nations, that would correspond to the required quorum of 34. The nine boycotting countries were among the 19 nations that withdrew from the OAU council of ministers in Addis Ababa in February when SDAR was admitted for the first time.

At a news conference, Senegalese Labour Minister Alionne Diagne said for the nine: "We think that other countries will share our views on the legality issue and that the meeting will be adjourned. An organization with neither laws nor rules can only head towards chaos," he said.

Meanwhile, Mauritius Ambassador Herve Duval said that he would leave Salisbury tomorrow if the meeting continued. An earlier OAU meeting of information ministers in Dakar was adjourned due to a boycott of 14 delegations protesting against a SDAR delegation's presence.

In his opening speech, Mr Mugabe called for a fight for economic liberation on the African Continent and unity within the OAU. "We cannot, given the urgency of the issues at stake, afford the luxury of division and bickering on matters that are not intrinsically germain to this session of the Labour Commission." Mr Mugabe said.

COMMITTEE OF WISE MEN TO MEET 22-24 APR

AB031405 Paris AFP in French 1216 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Dakar, 3 Apr (AFP) -- A meeting of the "Committee of Wise Men" will be held from 22 to 24 April at the request of President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, who is also the current OAU chairman, ~~a communique from the~~ Guinean Council of Ministers carried by radio ~~Conakry~~ and monitored in Dakar announced.

According to the Guinean radio, which gave no information on the place of meeting, this "Committee of Wise Men" will be charged with studying conditions for normalization within the OAU after the admission of the SDAR into the organization. On the other hand, the radio announcement indicated that this committee, composed of the heads of six countries -- Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Sudan -- also will examine the situation in Chad. They will be joined by the heads of state of three more countries -- Cameroon, Senegal and Zaire.

KENYA

MOI ON 'INDISCRIMINATE KILLINGS' IN WEST BANK

NC041740 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Nairobi, 4 Apr (AFP) -- President Daniel arap Moi charged today that recent "indiscriminate killings" of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza by Israeli troops were "a gross violation of human rights."

The Kenyan head of state, who also heads the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said that "the decision by Israel to extend civilian administration to the occupied territories sets a bad precedent and only serves to frustrate further the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem"

The statement, released by the official KENYA NEWS AGENCY, added that "the Israeli decision is a violation of international law and must be condemned by all peace loving nations."

Mr Moi reiterated that "Africa's position on the Middle East is clear and unequivocal. Africa supports all the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, [words indistinct], the OAU and the resolutions of the Non-aligned Movement on the Middle East question," he said, adding, "the Palestinians have the right to a homeland of their own."

MOI MEETS POLISARIO, LIBYAN, INDONESIAN ENVOYS

EA031650 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today conferred with envoys from the Polisario Front, Libya and Indonesia, who called on him at State House, Nairobi. The delegation of the Polisario Front consisted of Mr Ibrahim Hakim and Mr Sulayman Said. President Moi had earlier bade farewell to the outgoing Indonesian ambassador, Mr Muhammad Sabir.

SDAR MINISTER OPPOSES EXTRAORDINARY OAU SUMMIT

AB040718 Paris AFP in French 1242 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Apr (AFP) -- The Polisario is opposed to the holding of an OAU extraordinary summit and to any formal or informal meeting, whether in Lagos or anywhere else, SDAR Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim stated on Saturday at a press conference in Nairobi.

Hakim, who had just held a 45-minute talk with current OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi, also stated that the implementation committee on Western Sahara set up at the Nairobi summit was a "failure" in spite of the "good will shown by the Kenyan Government and President arap Moi."

In spite of the withdrawal of 19 delegations from the Addis Ababa council of ministers conference last February over the admission of the SDAR, the minister expressed the view that the OAU is not facing a crisis. It is only a pretext, he said.

Hakim blamed the failure of the implementation committee on "Morocco's intransigence and on the complicity of Sudanese President Ja' far Numayri and Guinean President Sekou Toure." "Nairobi III has buried all hopes," added the minister in reference to the summit meeting of members of the committee held early in Feburary in the Kenyan capital.

Hakim, who conveyed a message from SDAR head of state Ahmed Abdelaziz to President Moi, repeated to the latter that the Polisario is "ready to enter direct negotiations with Morocco." "We have been very frank and very clear," he said, in our opposition to any formal or informal meeting. He, however, pointed out that "the idea of such a meeting (which might be held in Nigeria) was gaining ground." President Moi reportedly has made contacts and sent messages in this connection.

Concerning the possibility of an extraordinary summit, he said he believed it was overdue. Morocco, he said, is already convinced that it cannot be held because a quorum cannot be formed (the SDAR was recognized by 26 African states).

The Saharan minister, who will fly to Dar es Salaam where Moroccan Foreign Minister Boucetta visited on Saturday, pointed out that it is necessary to seek the "solidarity of the SDAR's friends" to prevent any meeting.

"Why should we hold hasty meetings? Why should we be afraid of the Tripoli summit?" Meanwhile, Hakim expressed his belief that the OAU summit scheduled to take place in Tripoli in August would be held, as well the meeting of African labor ministers scheduled to open on Monday in Salisbury.

SOMALIA

BARRE URGES OAU VENUE 'OTHER THAN TRIPOLI'

EA032214 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Secretary General and Somali Democratic Republic President Challe Mohamad Siad Barre and his delegation returned home today after a 26-day official visit to the United States, Canada, France, the FRG, Italy and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Barre said the issues raised included the crisis in the Horn of Africa and the plight of the refugees who have fled the successive oppression, massacre and pillage unleashed by the black colonialist regime of Addis Ababa backed by other forces who care nothing for the peace and stability of the region, Africa and the rest of the world.

On the forthcoming OAU summit, he said Africa will not benefit from the meeting if it is held in Tripoli. He would prefer the meeting be held in any country other than Libya. If the OAU leadership falls into the hands of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Africa will be faced with total chaos and the year will see nothing but squabbles, friction and a divided Africa. He called on African leaders to meet and choose a venue other than Tripoli.

CAMEROON

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE RECENT VIOLENCE

AB011541 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The government has ordered an inquiry into the recent violent incident in Chouam from a land dispute between the Bui and Menchem divisions in the northwest province.

Violent clashes between the villagers of Itchim in Ukou, Bui division, and Betmaku in Mfundon subdivision, on the 18th of last month, led to the deaths of 2 persons, 16 persons severely injured and several fire disasters. After calm was restored by the forces of law, the violence escalated again on 30 March, causing three casualties and injuries to several persons.

Reports say calm has been restored in the area and the government has ordered an investigation of the clashes.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KOLINGBA REPLIES TO TOURE ON SDAR ISSUE

AB040640 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Message from President Andre Kolingba to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure -- date not given]

[Text] In reply to your message dated 26 March 1982, I have the honor to inform you that it is with pleasure and comfort that I share all your analysis, suggestions and proposals on the latest developments in the Western Sahara situation.

As a matter of fact, I wish to remind you that the CAR is one of the OAU member countries which in Addis Ababa vigorously denounced the illegal and irregular decision made by OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo to admit the SDAR to the OAU.

The CAR is now strongly convinced of the appropriateness of the clear and irreversible position of the 19 member states which opposed the forceful act. It is (?for the sake) of the OAU and its specialized bodies that the CAR fully supports the idea of an immediate extraordinary summit charged with redressing the errors made in Addis Ababa.

In this regard, we have already contacted the current OAU chairman, Mr Daniel Arap Moi. We hope he will leave no stone unturned to find the appropriate framework for consultations which, in spite of incidental difficulties, will demonstrate OAU maturity and credibility.

Highest brotherly regards, Gen Andre Kolingba

CONGO

TALKS WITH CUBA END; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB021837 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The deliberations of the third session of the intergovernmental joint commission between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Cuba, which began last 29 March, ended this morning at the people's palace.

The Congolese delegation was led by Comrade Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister delegate at the presidency in charge of cooperation, while the Cuban side was led by Comrade (Ramon Gardian), minister president in charge of consultation and meteorology. During its stay in our country, the Cuban delegation held talks with several high ranking political officials. It also visited production units in the country's interior. Let us listen to the final communique read by Comrade (Mange Serge Koeli), head of service of joint commissions at the Ministry of Cooperation:

[Begin recording] After a thorough discussion of the items on the agenda, the two parties expressed their great satisfaction over efforts being made by each of the parties to reinforce this cooperation. They also expressed satisfaction over the spirit of understanding, solidarity and frankness characterizing their deliberations. The parties reaffirmed their willingness to continue to pool their efforts with a view to broadening and strengthening bilateral cooperation. During his stay in the People's Republic of Congo, (Ramon Gardian) visited the Marien Ngouabi Mausoleum where he laid a wreath. He was received in audience by Col Louis Sylvain Goma, member of the Political Bureau, prime minister and head of government. He later visited Kai and Pointe Noire in the company of Comrade Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister delegate to the presidency in charge of cooperation, before being received at (Loumbomo) by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Cuban delegation expressed its sincere thanks to the Congolese people and Government for the warm welcome and the hospitality accorded it during its stay. The fourth session of the intergovernmental Congolese-Cuban joint commission will be held in Havana in 1983, at a date to be fixed through diplomatic channels. [end recording]

GABON

'OPPONENTS' OF PRESIDENT BONGO ARRESTED

AB051222 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Yaounde, 5 April (AFP) -- Several alleged opponents of Gabonese President Omar Bongo, including a former Cabinet minister, were arrested recently by the country's security forces and still detained, reliable sources said here today. Relatives of one of the arrested said that one person was tortured and another maltreated.

Among the arrested were Samuel Nguema Mba, editor-in-chief of the national daily newspaper THE UNION; Francois Ondo Edou, editor-in-chief of Gabon's national radio; and Jean-Baptiste Asses Bekale, a radio journalist, the sources said. The three were arrested between March 11 and 16, and were being held in the central prison of Libreville, the source said.

Also reportedly arrested were Jean-Marc Eko, former national education minister in former President Leon Mba's Cabinet, Mining Engineer Michel Ovono and Marguerite Eyaa Ekeme, a young secretary.

No official charges have yet been laid, and all were reportedly arrested at home. According to the relatives, Mr. Nguema Mba was taken away by a "Frenchman in civilian clothes" and was forced to remain naked and sleep on the floor of his cell for eight days. Mr. Ovono was reportedly tortured with electroshocks.

The reported arrests come three months after a dozen people were arrested in December following strikes by students and teachers at the University of Libreville. Among them was Nzoghe Nguema, former university rector who reportedly "acknowledged" sending abroad documents that were hostile to the president and his associates. In February, an opposition movement distributed anti-government tracts in the Gabonese capital during a visit by Pope John-Paul II, and called for a multi-party system in Gabon. Mr. Bongo said that the Constitution did not authorize a multi-party system and denounced the movement.

GUINEA

COMMUNIQUE ON DIOUF, JAWARA, VIEIRA, TOURE TALKS

AB021755 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Joint communique issued at the end of a visit by the heads of state of Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, published in Conakry on 1 April]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, His Excellency President Sekou Toure, Their Excellencies Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and president of the Confederation of Senegambia; Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia and vice president of the Confederation of Senegambia; General Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Council of the Revolution and head of state of Guinea-Bissau; and Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, met in Conakry on 1 and 2 April 1982 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, current chairman of the Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG).

Considering the geographic and historic ties of their countries and their peoples, the four heads of state expressed the desire to cooperate in the area of defense and security against all acts of subversion and destabilization in the subregion directed against their states. In this regard, the four presidents agreed that the stability of the subregion in general and of their respective countries in particular is the most important factor that will help to broaden cooperation in all areas among the four countries and their peoples. In this respect, their excellencies welcomed with satisfaction the birth of Senegambia which they regard as a great stride toward the unity of their peoples.

Over and beyond subregion cooperation, their excellencies the presidents of the four countries expressed their deep concern over the problems currently besetting Africa, particularly Chad, Namibia and the acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the frontline states and the repercussions of the problems of Western Sahara on the activities of the OAU.

With respect to Chad, the four heads of state commended the OAU efforts to resolve the crisis in this brother country through, among other things, the deployment of an inter-African peacekeeping force and expressed the hope that the Chadian people will soon recover their national unity in order to assume their development without any outside interference. In this regard, the four heads of state expressed their concern over the situation in southern Africa and vehemently condemned the aggression perpetrated by the racist regime of South Africa against the frontline countries. They further reiterated their active solidarity with the brotherly people of Namibia and SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative, as well as their firm determination to work for the independence of that country as soon as possible in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

With regard to the peculiar situation prevailing in the OAU since February 1982, the four heads of state decided in favor of the urgent convening of an extraordinary session of the assembly of heads of state by the current chairman of OAU to prevent the weakening of the continental organization.

The presidents of Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau expressed their sincere thanks to the people of Guinea, to the Democratic Party of Guinea and particularly to His Excellency President Sekou Toure for the very warm and enthusiastic welcome accorded them and the members of their entourage.

Issued in Conakry on 2 April 1982. [Signed] For the People's Revolutionary Council, Ahmed Sekou Toure; for the Republic of Senegal, Abdou Diouf; for the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Joao Bernardo Vieira; for the Republic of Gambia, Dawda Kairaba Jawara

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RSA RAID

AB051934 Luanda ANGOP in French 1850 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 Apr (ANGOP) -- In a communique issued today in Luanda, the Angolan Defense Ministry denounces the aggressive acts committed by the South African Army at the beginning of this month, like those committed last August when the Pretoria troops launched a large-scale action on the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

About 50 soldiers from the South African Army were unloaded by 2 Puma helicopters and several Alouettes on 3 April at about 6 km from Capelongo near Mulonde, approximately 130 km from Ngiva, near the Angolan border with Namibia, the communique states. In the context of these actions, aimed at preserving the buffer zone to prevent the implementation of UN Resolution 435 and the genuine and total independence of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola communique adds, the following day, nine South African planes bombed the outskirts of Chibemba at about 200 km from the border with Namibia.

The communique further reveals that actions by the racist troops had already been reported in March when, during the last days of March, reconnaissance flights increased over the entire southern area of the country, violating the airspace 50 times.

In March, recalls the communique, the Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in France denounced the deployment of about 20,000 men, including soldiers of the South African Army, mercenaries of American, Angolan, Portuguese and other nationalities as well as the concentration of [words indistinct] at the airports in the north of Namibia for the purpose of participating in another attack which is only possible with the complicity of the West, headed by the United States. [passage indistinct].

Minister Warns Pretoria

AB060740 Paris AFP in English 0719 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Luanda, 6 April (AFP) -- South African troops have struck deep into southern Angola again for the first time since their invasion of the area last August, Angolan Defence Minister Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale disclosed here Monday.

He said in a radio announcement that the attacks, over the weekend and Monday, occurred in Huila Province, some 300 kms (190 miles) north of the Namibian border and some 100 kms (60 miles) north of Cunene Province, which has been occupied by South Africa since last summer's attack.

About 50 South African troops had landed in four helicopters on Saturday near the town of Capelongo, he said. The next day, nine planes bombed the Chibemba region, 160 kms (100 miles) south of Lubango, and on Monday there had been a further attack. He said "racist" South African troops, along with European mercenaries and dozens of aircraft were massing at airports in northern Namibia to prepare for a new large-scale attack on Angola. This had followed stepped-up South African reconnaissance flights over Angola in recent weeks.

He warned Pretoria of the "serious consequences of this new adventure" which he said was being facilitated by the new closeness between Pretoria and Washington. He also warned South Africa against trying "to maintain a buffer zone" and so prevent implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence.

All air links with southern Angola have been cut since the weekend because South African warplanes are patrolling the area.

The new attacks came as a delegation of the five-nation Western "contact group" which is seeking a settlement in Namibia left here after another bid to get talks going again on bringing the South African-ruled territory to independence. The delegation, which left Luanda last weekend, was led by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker and top French Foreign Ministry official Jean Ausseil.

Col Pedale scoffed at South Africa's claims that its army was only pursuing guerrillas of Namibia's South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) who had taken refuge in Angola. In fact they were aiming at peaceful civilians, defenceless refugees and economic targets in Angola, he said.

Chibemba, attacked on Sunday, is not far from the town of Cahama, which has been virtually razed by South African bombing and is soon to be rebuilt.

Meanwhile the Pretoria-backed Angolan rebel movement UNITA on Monday freed 17 Portuguese citizens, including four children, whom it had held prisoner for up to seven years. They were freed at the Namibian border in the Caprivi Strip and later flown to South Africa, the Portuguese Embassy said in Pretoria. The prisoners were freed after some 15 months of negotiations, the final phase of which was organised by Portuguese Centrist M.P. Jose Gama. Mr Gama told reporters in Pretoria that UNITA had said they were still holding about 20 other Portuguese prisoners, as well as two Soviet airmen and a Spanish priest.

SAVIMBI WANTS PART IN NAMIBIA NEGOTIATIONS

LD060952 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The leader of the UNITA resistance movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says his organization must be recognized in the negotiations on the future of South-West Africa/ Namibia. Speaking during the handing over of a group of Portuguese prisoners to Red Cross officials at a base camp in southeastern Angola, Dr Savimbi said that if the proposed UN task-force was deployed on both sides of the border between South-West Africa/Namibia and Angola it should be remembered that his forces controlled a large part of southern Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

TIMES ON ANC COUNTER TO U.S. SENATE HEARINGS

AB041116 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Johannesburg, 4 April (AFP) -- A large number of black schoolchildren have been persuaded to flee from Ciskei to Lesotho as part of a major African National Congress (ANC) propaganda exercise, the SUNDAY TIMES reported here today.

"It is believed they will be paraded before the international press and TV media in a bid to counteract the damage to the ANC cause by the current United States Senate hearings," the TIMES said, quoting the head of the Ciskei Security Service, General Charles Sebe. Ciskei is a black "homeland" granted independence by South Africa, but not recognized as independent by any other country.

General Sebe said a number of schoolchildren had recently fled Ciskei for Lesotho, where it was believed they joined the ANC and the banned South African Communist Party. The spokesman for prime minister's office in Lesotho yesterday told the SUNDAY TIMES he had no knowledge of Ciskeian youths using Lesotho as a jumping-off point for possible military training in black Africa. South Africa has often claimed that Lesotho was harbouring ANC people wanted by South African police. This has been denied by Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, who has challenged South Africa to send observers to Lesotho to visit refugee camps.

COMMENTARY: BOYCOTTS ARE COMPREHENSIVE FAILURE

LD021404 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In evidence before the U.S. Senate last month the new American ambassador to Pretoria, Mr Herman Nickel, spoke of the considerations that would direct his approach to his task. He said that in the face of embargos South Africa had become increasingly self-sufficient economically, militarily and in the energy field. Accordingly, he supported the alternative option, that of constructive engagement.

Two developments this week have underlined the points the ambassador made. One was the announcement that South Africa's new 155-mm artillery weapon, the G-5, is now in full production. Described in the overseas press as a super weapon, it has a range 40 percent than that of any other known artillery system. [as heard] It fires with pinpoint accuracy and it can be adapted to destroy a variety of targets above or below ground level. However, allegations that it (?was) designed to discharge nuclear warheads have been categorically denied by the South African armaments board. The need for the G-5 was evident in 1975 when South Africa was involved in the Angolan war against Cuban troops equipped with sophisticated Soviet arms. South African experts accepted the challenge and the measure of their success is this week's announcement.

The G-5 will be used to counter Soviet weapons which continue to pour into southern Africa 7 years after Angola's independence. Recently Dr Chester Crocker, America's assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said that SWAPO and the ANC received some 90 percent of their military equipment from communist countries. The G-5 is but one of the weapons in South Africa's locally manufactured armoury, a subject discussed during the week in the Africa Subcommittee of the American Congress. Mr William Robinson, head of the State Department's munitions control office, said that the aim of America's arms embargo against South Africa had been to express its opposition to Pretoria's policies and to try to limit the growth of the country's military strength. However, he said, South Africa had become the world's 10th largest arms producer. So much for the effectiveness of the arms boycott.

Mr Nickel referred also in his testimony to South Africa's self-sufficiency in energy which is based on the advanced conversion of her large coal deposits into oil and electricity. This concerns the week's second major development. On Tuesday, South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission, ESCOM, announced that it has signed a $300-million dollar contract with a West German company, Kraftwerk Union, for the delivery of six turbo generators for a power station which is being built in the eastern Transvaal. It will have a capacity of 3,600 megawatts and is one of seven similar stations being constructed as part of a $14,000 million expansion program. Each of the stations will be capable of supplying a city three times the size of Johannesburg, and the analogy is more than informative. Planners envisage the actual existence of 20 new cities as large as Johannesburg in various parts of South Africa.

Mr Nickel spoke also of the merit of constructive engagement, and indeed it is no less advantageous for South Africa's trading partners than it is for South Africa herself. According to the managing director of the giant German corporation, Siemens, South Africa was responsible for close on one-third of all orders for power generating plant in the Western world during 1981. A French consortium has been building the $2,000-million nuclear power station near Cape Town, and equipment for producing electricity is only one item on South Africa's multibillion dollar overseas shopping list.

Whatever way they are looked at, boycotts have been a comprehensive failure. On the one hand they have immeasurably enhanced South Africa's general strength and independence of action. On the other, they cannot be afforded by South Africa's suppliers in West Europe, America and Japan. The alternative course of constructive and mutually profitable engagement will inevitably prevail.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE WARNS NKOMO AGAINST 'DIRTY TRICKS'

CA051122 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has disclosed that some of the former auxiliaries sent for training in apartheid-ruled South Africa by Bishop Muzorewa returned on a spying mission and were arrested in the country. Comrade Mugabe told a rally in Sinoia that three of the men arrested had admitted that there is a plot to overthrow the government. He said some of the dissident elements had been arrested inside the country while others were apprehended by Zambian authorities and handed back to Zimbabwe. The prime minister warned the leader of ZAPU, Mr Nkomo, to stop provoking the government (?with his) activities. Comrade Mugabe said: I must warn these people and their leaders that if they do not stop their dirty tricks they could all end up in jail. He repeated his announcement that all Zimbabweans will be trained in the use of guns to defend the nation.

Comrade Mugabe revealed that he will ask the minister of education and culture, Comrade Mutumbuka, to investigate allegations that schools in Sinoia are refusing entry to black children in favour of whites. The prime minister warned that racial discrimination (?calls) cannot be tolerated in Zimbabwe. He urged ZANU-PF supporters to mobilize themselves in order to strengthen the party. Comrade Mugabe said each member of the party has been asked to contribute $1 towards the ZANU-PF headquarters building fund.

JOSHUA NKOMO REJECTS IDEA OF ONE-PARTY STATE

NC041930 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Salisbury, 4 Apr (AFP) -- Patriotic Front (FP-ZAPU) leader Joshua Nkomo, speaking today for the first time since he was sacked from the Zimbabwean Government in February, firmly rejected the idea of one-party state and accused the majority ZANU party of seeking to "overthrow" the legitimate government.

Addressing (?some) 30,000 party faithful in Bulawayo, Mr Nkomo said that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU party wanted "to force the one-party system on the country." This was tantamount to "wanting to overthrow the legal government of this country and replace it by a ZANU government," he said, rejecting the one-party state concept for the first time. "If they want to overthrow the legal government, let them [word indistinct]," he said, "then we can meet them."

It was the first time that Mr Nkomo's whereabouts was known since three former ZIPRA leaders were arrested three weeks ago. ZIPRA was the guerrilla army that supported Mr Nkomo during the war of liberation and the three were arrested following the discovery of a number of arms caches on PF-linked properties since February.

Denouncing the arrests, Mr Nkomo said that "ZANU now was detaining people without trial, using the same laws used by the (white) Smith regime."

Lusaka Report

CA051244 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Zimbabwe's opposition leader Joshua Nkomo has said his dismissal from the coalition Cabinet of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had brought the country to the brink of war. Mr Nkomo told 60,000 supporters in Bulawayo yesterday that the situation had reached dangerous proportions. Mr Nkomo told his supporters to resist any provocations as this could cause factional fighting that would eventually result in complete chaos in Zimbabwe.

POLICE ANNOUNCE ARREST OF 'SEVERAL DISSIDENTS'

AB061037 Paris AFP in French 1008 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Salisbury, 6 Apr (AFP) -- On Tuesday in Salisbury, Zimbabwean police announced the arrest over the past few days of "several dissidents," members of antigovernment guerrilla forces. It is recalled that most of them are former members of Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA, who have returned to the bush.

Meanwhile, the curfew imposed more than 10 days ago on the main highway in southern Zimbabwe was partially lifted on about 70 km in the wake of decreasing guerrilla actions in this zone, it was announced in Salisbury.

The curfew was decreed following several armed attacks which left three policemen dead.

MUGABE COMMENTS ON COMPULSORY PURCHASE OF LAND

CA051132 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says the government will need a substantial part of the commercial land for resettlement purposes. He was speaking to the National Affairs Association in Salisbury today. The prime minister warned commercial farmers reluctant to sell their land to the government, adding that the government expects cooperation and not resistance from them. He said the government's 3-year national transitional development plan recognizes the present realities of the country's socioeconomic system.

Comrade Mugabe said the orientation of the ruling ZANU-PF party is decidely socialist but for some time to come private enterprise will remain a feature in Zimbabwe's economy. He said the government is to establish a collective endeavor by all sectors which would include the development of cooperative organizations in the peasant sector so that there is a complimentary harmony, coordination and purposefulness in the totality of the government's efforts.

Comrade Mugabe called for Zimbabweans to discover each other and interact more. Until we are united, he said, we are divided and a divided nation is a nation at war with itself. The prime minister warned misguided dissident elements seeking to overthrow the government by the use of arms that they are courting disaster.